

LONDON:

PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, STRAND.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK'S ACCOUNT OF ITSELF.

In this, the Tenth Year of my presentation to the public, I propose giving an account of myself to my Friends and Patrons. In this attempt I am encouraged, if not justified, by the example of an eminent contemporary—the Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of the Great Exhibition. With so illustrious a precedent before me, I am now about to begin the story of my early life, and first appearance in 1845, when I was introduced to a cosmopolitan public. I was then looked upon with surprise, not unmixed with suspicion: it seemed that I had lost the gravity of exterior which long generations of my predecessors had perpetuated and made their own.

In 1846 my proprietors sent me again into the world, to be dealt with by an indulgent public. At first pains had been taken to render me deserving; and I took my station among the Almanack literature of the year with confidence proportionate to the success attendant on the first year of my appearance. I was well received, and perhaps on better grounds than before: the novelty of my first appearance having in a measure subsided, the grounds of my next reception might be considered creditable. This year my Astro-homical Information, Calendar, and Science, were entrusted to the care and supervision of James Glaisher, Esq., F.R.S.; and the able pencils of Messrs. Harvey and Meadows were employed to symbolise the Year in its aspects. I indulged greatly in extraneous discourse. I treated of the Natural History of the Months at some length; and with much exactness of the red letter days to my Calendar; gave many useful tables, and much miscellaneous matters, inclusive even of domestic hints and recipes. Like an able domestic, I was willing to be generally useful; and, trying to be popular, I may say without vanity, became so.

At the beginning of the year 1847 I was again ready, and flattered myself that had I not been at hand, should have been missed; but was not disposed to hazard a delay for the ascertaining this point with certainty. Our great English classic advances, that it is more dangerous to be forgotten than blamed. My own feelings inclined to a contrary opinion, and my whole endeavours were directed to the avoidance of censure. Meadows, Harvey, and Gilbert lent me their aid; and Mr. Glaisher was again charged with the care of my vital parts. It was considered that, under his direction, they would preserve their soundness and vitality unimpaired. This year I permitted a little trifling with that most inviolate portion of myself—the Calendar; and, in addition, gave the times of the Moon rising and setting in alternate shadings.

In 1848 I was again ready for a fresh year of service; and a great part of me was devoted to the description and illustration of country scenes. This arose from the recollection that the beauties of nature are open to universal appreciation, and that the love of nature, with few exceptions, is so generally engrained in the human heart that the memory of hours spent amid scenes such as I then depicted, are among those the memory of which scarcely sleeps amid the din of city life, the pursuits of labour, or the cultivation of intellect. From this cause I believe my circulation has yearly increased, and was calculated to satisfy the most sanguine. During the year 80,000 copies of me were sold. In confidence, however, I may remark, that the expenses of my preparation have been so great, that the pleasure of pleasing was my chief remuneration. But, to be brief, in the years 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853, I successively appeared, and lost neither my character nor my popularity. In addition to those already mentioned as employed upon me, I may distinguish the pencils of Foster, Doyle, Baugniel, Dodgson, and Gavarni; and the pens of Miller and the ladies Loudon and Watts.

This is the history of my life as it has been up to the current year. I have steadily kept in view the maintenance of the character in which I first won popularity; and my long-continued success I attribute in part to the steadiness with which I have commanded myself to a widely-spread rather than exclusive patronage. For this reason I am known far and wide as a cheerful and discursive companion, within the sphere of my vocation, which is more especially to track the year in its various aspects, as diversified by nature and the ordinances of man. This, it must be admitted, is a vocation affording ample scope for the aids of literature and the adornments of design. Of these adjuncts my proprietors have largely availed themselves, which, in securing their Almanack from the fate of ephemeral productions, have helped to achieve a purpose not the less satisfactory that it is general—the adding another volume to the floating capital of literature, at once good and easily accessible to the general public. But it is now time that, like the great celebrity under shelter of whose example I have given this "Account," I relapse into silence, and leave to the judgment of the public the settlement of any further claims to recognition.

Your humble Servitor,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

C O N T E N T S .

PAGE.		PAGE.	
ON THE CALENDAR.—Principal Articles of the Calendar for the Year 1851—Correspondence of the Year 1851 with Ancient Eras—Calendar for the Jews for the Year 1851—Mohammedan Calendar for the Year 1851—Fixed and Moveable Feasts, Anniversaries, &c.—Signs of the Zodiac—Beginning of the Seasons, 1851—Duration of the Seasons and the Year 1851—Astronomical Symbols and Abbreviations Explained—Law Terms, 1851—University Terms, 1853			
JANUARY—QUEEN VICTORIA: Events during her Reign—No. 1; First Council at Kensington Palace, June 20, 1837. Anniversaries, Occurrences, Festivals, &c.; Duration of Moonlight (Illustrated); Rising, Setting, and Setting of the Sun and Moon; High Water; Equation of Time, &c.	3	AUGUST—QUEEN VICTORIA: Events during her Reign—No. 8; Opening of the Great Exhibition, May 1, 1851. Anniversaries, Duration of Moonlight, &c.	32
SPORT OF THE MONTH: Cricket; Courting	5	SPORT OF THE MONTH: Grouse Shooting	33
Memorable Events and Places, with Notes and Illustrations	6	Memorable Events and Places	34
Astronomical Appearances and Occurrences (Illustrated); Right Ascensions and Declinations of the Planets, Times of Moon's Changes, Orientation of Stars, &c., by J. Glaisher, Esq., F.R.S., and F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich	9	Astronomical Appearances and Occurrences	35
FEBRUARY—QUEEN VICTORIA: Events during her Reign—No. 2; Visit to the City, November 9, 1837. Anniversaries, Duration of Moonlight, &c.	4	SEPTEMBER—QUEEN VICTORIA: Events during her Reign—No. 9; Opening of Parliament, Feb 3, 1852.—the Victoria Tower. Anniversaries, Duration of Moonlight, &c.	36
SPORT OF THE MONTH: Rabbit-Shooting	6	SPORT OF THE MONTH: Partridge-Shooting	37
Memorable Events and Places	7	Memorable Events and Places	38
Astronomical Appearances and Occurrences	9	Astronomical Appearances and Occurrences	39
MARCH—QUEEN VICTORIA: Events during her Reign—No. 3; Coronation in Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Anniversaries, Duration of Moonlight, &c.	8	OCTOBER—QUEEN VICTORIA: Events during her Reign—No. 10; Review at Chatham, June 21, 1853. Anniversaries, Duration of Moonlight, &c.	40
SPORT OF THE MONTH: Woodcock-Shooting	10	SPORT OF THE MONTH: Pheasant-Shooting	41
Memorable Events and Places	11	Memorable Events and Places	42
Astronomical Appearances and Occurrences	12	Astronomical Appearances and Occurrences	43
APRIL—QUEEN VICTORIA: Events during her Reign—No. 4; Marriage at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, February 10, 1840. Anniversaries, Duration of Moonlight, &c.	12	NOVEMBER—QUEEN VICTORIA: Events during her Reign—No. 11; Review at Spitalfields, August 11, 1853. Anniversaries, Duration of Moonlight, &c.	44
SPORT OF THE MONTH: Sleepie-Chasing	13	SPORT OF THE MONTH: Fox-Hunting	45
Memorable Events and Places	14	Memorable Events and Places	46
Astronomical Appearances and Occurrences	15	Astronomical Appearances and Occurrences	47
MAY—QUEEN VICTORIA: Events during her Reign—No. 5; Christening of the Prince of Wales at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, January 25, 1842. Anniversaries, Duration of Moonlight, &c.	16	DECEMBER—QUEEN VICTORIA: Events during her Reign—No. 12; Visit to the Dublin Great Exhibition, August 20, 1853. Anniversaries, Duration of Moonlight, &c.	48
SPORT OF THE MONTH: Racing	17	SPORT OF THE MONTH: Wild Duck-Shooting	49
Memorable Events and Places	18	Memorable Events and Places	50
Astronomical Appearances and Occurrences	19	Astronomical Appearances and Occurrences	51-53
JUNE—QUEEN VICTORIA: Events during her Reign—No. 6; Reception of Louis Philippe at Windsor Castle, October 8, 1841. Anniversaries, Duration of Moonlight, &c.	20	On the Planet Saturn (with an Illustration); Tim's of the Po's Star being on the Median; Periodical Revolutions; Distances from the Sun, &c., of the Planets	51
SPORT OF THE MONTH: Otter-Hunting	21	On the Recently Discovered Planets; List of Small Planets situated between the Orbits of Mars and Jupiter	55
Memorable Events and Places	22	On the Instruments in use in an Astronomical Observatory	56-57
Astronomical Appearances and Occurrences	23	Summary of Persons of No. or Title who have Died during the last two months	58
JULY—QUEEN VICTORIA: Events during her Reign—No. 7; Opening of the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, July 1, 1851. Anniversaries, Duration of Moonlight, &c.	24	Act of Parliament in the Session 1851-2	59
Governor-General's Office and Officers	25	The Queen and Royal Family—the Queen's Household—Her Majesty's Ministers	61
City Officers—East India Company—Bank of England—Law Courts—Court of Bankruptcy—Stamp Duties	26	Government and Other Duties	62
Astronomical Appearances and Occurrences	27	Stamp and Other Government Duties	63

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

ON THE CALENDAR.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1854.		
Dominical Letter	Gregorian, or New Calendar.	Julian, or Old Calendar.
A	12	12
Golden Number	12	12
Roman Indiction	12	12
Solar Cycle	15	15
Epact	1	12

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE YEAR 1854 WITH ANCIENT ERAS.

The year 1854, till September 22, is the latter part of the 5614th, and from September 23, is the first part of the 5615th year since the Creation of the World, according to the Jews.

The year 1854 is the 6567th year of the Julian Period. The first day of the year 1854 is the 2,398,220th day since the commencement of the Julian Period.

The year 1854 is the 2607th year from the foundation of Rome (according to Varro).

The year 1854 is the 2630th year of the Olympiads; or the second year of the 638th Olympiad will commence in July, 1854, if we fix the era of the Olympiads at 775½ years before Christ, or at or about the beginning of July of the year 3934 of the Julian Period.

The year 1854 is the 2601st year of the era of Nabonassar, which has been assigned to Wednesday, the 26th of February; of the 3967th year of the Julian Period, which corresponds, according to chronologists, to the 747th, and, according to astronomers, to the 746th year before the birth of Christ.

The year 1854 is the latter part of the 1207th, and the first part of the 1271st year (of twelve lunations) since the Hegira, or flight of Mahomet, which it is generally supposed took place on the 16th of July, in the year 622 of the Christian era. The year 1270 commenced on the 4th of October, 1853, and ends on the 23rd of September, 1854. And the year 1271 commences on the 24th of September, 1854.

The year 1854 is the latter part of the 7623rd year, and the beginning of the 7624th of the Byzantine era.

CALENDAR OF THE JEWS FOR THE YEAR 1854.

5614.	1854.	NEW MOONS AND FEASTS.
Tebeth	1 January	1 Fast: Siege of Jerusalem.
" 10 "	" 10	
Schbat	1 " 30	
Adar	1 March	Fast: Esther
" 13 "	" 13	Purim
" 14 "	" 14	Little Purim
Nisan	1 " 30	
" 15 "	" 15	
" 15 April	13 Passover begins*	
" 16 "	" 14	Second day*
" 21 "	" 19	Seventh day*
" 22 "	" 20	Passover ends*
Ijar	1 " 29	Lag Beomer
" 18 May	16	
Sivan	1 " 28	
" 6 June	2 Pentecost Holidays: Feast of Weeks*	
" 7 "	3 Second day*	
Tamuz	1 " 27	
" 17 July	13 Fast: Seizure of the Temple by Titus	
Ab	1 " 26	
" 9 August	3 Fast: Destruction of the Temple*	
Elul	1 " 25	
5615		
Tisri	1 September	Feast of the New Year*
" 2 "	24	Second Day of the Feast*
" 3 "	25	Fast: Death of Gedaliah
" 10 October	2 Fast: Day of Atonement*	
" 15 "	7 Feast of Tabernacles*	
" 16 "	8 Second day*	
" 21 "	13 Feast of Branches	
" 22 "	14 End of the Feast of Tabernacles*	
" 23 "	15 Feast of the Law*	
Marchesvan	1 December	Feast of the Dedication of the Temple
Kislev	1 " 22	
Tebeth	1 " 31	

The Anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*) are to be strictly observed.

The Jewish Year contains 354 days, or 12 Lunations of the Moon; but, in a cycle of 19 years, an intercalary month (Ye'adah) is 7 times introduced, for the purpose of rendering the average duration of the year nearly correct.

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1854.

Year.	Names of the Months.	Mouth begins.	1854.
Hegiri; 1270.	Rebia II.	.. .. ..	January 1, 1854.
" "	Gomedhi I.	.. .. ..	30, "
" "	Gomedhi II.	.. .. ..	March 1, "
" "	Rajeb	.. .. ..	30, "
" "	Scheban	.. .. ..	April 29, "
" "	Ramadan	.. .. ..	May 28, "
" "	Schewale	.. .. ..	June 27, "
" "	Dsul-l-Kadah	.. .. ..	July 26, "
" "	Dsul-l-hijja¹	.. .. ..	August 25, "
Hegiri; 1271.	Moharram I.	.. .. ..	September 24, "
" "	Safir I.	.. .. ..	October 24, "
" "	Robia I.	.. .. ..	November 22, "
" "	Rebia II.	.. .. ..	December 22, "

(For remarks on the Mohammedan Calendar, see the Almanack for the year 1818.)

BEGINNING OF THE SEASONS, 1854.

D. H. M.
The Sun enters Capricornus (Winter begins) 1852, Dec. 21 9 12 P.M.
" Aries (Spring begins) 1853, Mar. 20 10 21 P.M.
" Cancer (Summer begins) June 21 7 8 P.M.
" Libra (Autumn begins) Sept. 23 9 13 A.M.
" Capricornus (Winter begins) Dec. 22 2 59 A.M.

DURATION OF THE SEASONS, AND THE YEAR 1854.

The Sun will be in the Winter signs	89 Days	1 Hour	9 Minutes
" Spring "	92 "	20 "	47 "
" Summer "	93 "	14 "	5 "
" Autumn "	89 "	17 "	46 "

So that the period of Summer is 4 days, 12 hours, and 56 minutes longer than that of Winter; 17 hours and 18 minutes longer than that of Spring; and 3 days, 20 hours, and 19 minutes longer than that of Autumn.

1854. D. H. M.

The Sun will be on the Equator and going North March 20 10 21 P.M., his declin. being 0 0 0

The Sun will reach his greatest North declination June 21 7 8 P.M., his declin. being 23 27 34

The Sun will be on the Equator and going South Sept. 23 9 13 A.M., his declin being 0 0 0

The Sun will reach his greatest South declination Dec. 22 2 59 A.M., his declin. being 23 27 35

The Sun will be North of the Equator (comprising the periods of Spring and Summer) 186 days 10 hours 52 minutes.

The Sun will be South of the Equator (comprising the periods of Autumn and Winter) 178 days 18 hours 55 minutes.

The length of the Tropical Year, commencing at the Winter Solstice 1853, and ending at the Winter Solstice 1854, is 365 days 5 hours 47 minutes.

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	Restoration of King Chas. II.	29
Martyrdom of King Charles I.	30	Pentecost—Whit Sunday ..	June 4
Septuagesima Sunday	12	Trinity Sunday ..	11
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sun.	26	Corpus Christi ..	15
Ash Wednesday—St. David	March 1	Accession of Queen Victoria ..	20
Quadragesima—1st Sunday	5	Proclamation ..	21
In Lent	"	St. John Baptist—Midsum ..	24
St. Patrick	17	mer Day ..	"
Annunciation—Lady Day	25	Birth of Prince Albert ..	August 26
Palm Sunday	9 April	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day	Sep. 29
Good Friday	14	Gunpowder Plot ..	Nov. 5
EASTER SUNDAY	16	Birth of Prince of Wales ..	9
Low Sunday—St. George	23	St. Andrew ..	30
Rogation Sunday	21 May	1st Sunday in Advent ..	Dec. 3
Birth of Queen Victoria ..	24	St. Thomas ..	21
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	May 25	CHRISTMAS DAY ..	25

ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

○ The Sun	★ Juno	△ Descending Node
● New Moon	◆ Ceres	▲ North
○ First Quarter of Moon	◆ Pallas	◆ East
○ Full Moon	◆ Hyrcania	◆ South
○ Last Quarter of Moon	◆ Thetis	◆ West
○ Mercury	◆ Psyche	° Degrees
○ Venus	◆ Melpomene	' Minutes of Arc
○ or ♀ The Earth	◆ Fortuna	'' Seconds of Arc
○ Mars	◆ Massilia	D Days
○ Flora	◆ Lutetia	H Hours
○ Victoria	◆ Calloope	M Minutes of Time
○ Vesta	◆ Thalia	S Seconds of Time
○ Iulis	◆ Themis	○ Sunday
○ Metis	◆ Phoebe	○ Monday
○ Hebe	◆ Proserpine	○ Tuesday
○ Parthenope	◆ Jupiter	○ Wednesday
○ Egoia	◆ Saturn	◆ Thursday
○ Astrea	◆ Uranus	○ Friday
○ Irene	◆ Neptune	◆ Saturday
○ Eunomia	◆ Ascending Node	
The Symbol ○ Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension		
" □ Quadrature, or differing 90° in Longitude or Right Ascension.		
" ♀ Opposition, or differing 180° in Longitude or Right Ascension.		

(For explanation of Astronomical terms, see Almanack for the year 1848.)

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring Signs	1 T Aries	7 ♈ Libra
	2 ♉ Taurus	8 ♊ Scorpio
	3 ♋ Gemini	9 ♌ Sagittarius
Summer Signs	4 ♎ Cancer	10 ♍ Capricornus
	5 ♋ Leo	11 ♏ Aquarius
	6 ♑ Virgo	12 ♓ Pisces

LAW TERMS, 1854.

As Settled by Statutes 2 George IV. and 1 William IV., cap. 70, s. 6 (passed July 23rd, 1830), and 1 William IV., cap. 3, s. 2 (passed December 23rd, 1830).

Hilary Term	.. ..	Begins January 11	Ends January 31
Easter Term	.. ..	" April 15	" May 11
Trinity Term	.. ..	" May 25	" June 15
Michaelsmas Term	.. ..	" Nov. 2	" Nov. 25

UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1854.

OXFORD.

TERM.	BEGINS.	DIVIDES.	ENDS.
Lent	January 14	April	8
Easter	April 26	June	3
Trinity	June 7	July	8
Michaelsmas	October 10	December 18	
		The Act, July 4.	

CAMBRIDGE.

TERM.	BEGINS.	DIVIDES.	ENDS.
Lent	Jan. 13	Feb. 24, Noon	April 7
Easter	April 26	June 1, Noon	July 7
Michaelsmas	Oct. 10	Nov. 12, Midnight	Dec. 16

The Commencement, July 4.

JANUARY.



QUEEN VICTORIA: EVENTS DURING HER REIGN (NO. 1).—FIRST COUNCIL
KENSINGTON PALACE, JUNE 20, 1837.

NATIONAL SPORTS.



JANUARY.—COURsing.

ACCESSION OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

KING WILLIAM IV. expired at Windsor Castle on the 20th June, 1837, at twelve minutes past two in the morning, and Queen Victoria, then a mere girl, having but a few weeks entered upon her nineteenth year, found herself in the possession of the throne of this vast empire. By eleven o'clock a great number of the Privy Councillors, amongst whom were the King of Hanover, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Wellington, the Cabinet Ministers, and the great officers of State, and Household, had assembled at Kensington Palace, and were ushered into the state apartments. About a quarter to twelve the Lord Mayor, accompanied by many of the Aldermen, arrived in civic state, as a deputation to her Majesty. A Council was then held at which the Lord Mayor attended.

Queen Victoria, habited in deep mourning, entered the room, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent and the officers of her Household, and took her seat upon a throne, which had been erected for the occasion. The Lord Chancellor then administered to her the usual oaths that she would govern the kingdom according to its laws and customs, and maintain the Protestant religion, and afford security to the Church of Scotland, &c. The Cabinet Ministers having then taken the oaths of allegiance and been confirmed in their offices, and other formalities having been gone through, her Majesty made the following Declaration, the opening passage of which referred modestly and feelingly to the interesting circumstances under which she was, so young, called to such arduous duties:—

"The severe and afflicting loss which the nation has sustained by the death of his Majesty, my beloved uncle, has devolved upon me the duty of administering the government of this empire. This awful responsibility is imposed upon me so suddenly, and at so early a period of my life, that I should feel myself utterly oppressed by the burthen, were I not sustained by the hope that Divine Providence, which has called me to this work, will give me strength for the performance of it; and that I shall find, in the purity of my intentions, and in my zeal for the public welfare, that support and those resources which usually belong to more mature age and to longer experience."

"I place my firm reliance upon the wisdom of Parliament, and upon the loyalty and affection of my people. I esteem it also a peculiar advantage that I succeed to a sovereign, whose constant regard for the rights and liberties of his subjects, and whose desire to promote the amelioration of the laws and institutions of this country, have rendered his name the object of general attachment and veneration. Educated in England, under the tender and enlightened care of a most affectionate mother, I have learned from my infancy to respect and love the institutions of my native country."

"It will be my unceasing study to maintain the reformed religion as by law established, securing at the same time to all the full enjoyment of religious liberty; and I shall steadily protect the rights, and promote to the utmost of my power, the happiness and welfare of all classes of my subjects."

The proclamation of the Queen's Accession was ordered to be made on the following day; and, from an early hour in the morning all was bustle and excitement in and around St. James's Palace. At ten o'clock, amidst a salute from the guns in the Park, the Queen made her appearance at the window of the tapestried anteroom, adjoining the audience chamber, and was received with deafening cheers. She stood between Lords Melbourne and Lansdowne, in their State dresses and blue ribbons, and near her was the Duchess of Kent. In this, or the neighbouring windows of the Palace, were the King of Hanover, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Wellington, and many other distinguished persons. The Queen looked fatigued and pale; but acknowledged the loyal salutations of her subjects with ease and dignity.

The proclamation having been read in due form in the court-yard of the Palace, the band struck up the National Anthem, and a signal was made for the Park and the Tower guns to fire; and as the young Queen curtseyed and retired from the window the air was rent with the loudest and most fervent acclamations of those within the area, which were re-echoed by the thousands who thronged St. James's-street, Pall-Mall, the Park, and other parts in the neighbourhood of the Palace.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

JANUARY

DUKE OF KENT
DIED JAN. 23, 1820.

It will be recollect that towards the close of 1819, the unremitting maternal solicitude of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent towards her infant Princess, rendered mild air and sea breezes desirable. To this end Woolbrook Glen, a secluded cottage at a short distance from Sidmouth, in Devonshire, was selected for the Royal retirement; and there the Duke and Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria arrived in December. The Duke greatly enjoyed the magnificent scenery of the district; but this happiness was of short duration. His Royal Highness having taken cold in a shooting excursion, inflammation ensued, and the Duke breathed his last on January 23, in the three-windowed chamber at the left extremity of the cottage. In the apartment immediately in the rear of the bowed conservatory, the Duchess of Kent and the infant Princess (her present Majesty) usually passed their mornings. Woolbrook Glen is close to the town of Sidmouth, but is very secluded: the ivied front, here engraved, commands a charming sea view.

THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD BORN JANUARY 25, 1769.

In a pleasantly secluded valley of the forest of Ettrick, in Selkirkshire, and in the humble dwelling shown in the illustration, was born James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd—in 1769; and, as he latterly insisted, on the 25th of January, the birth-day of the poet Burns. Hogg's forefathers had been shepherds for many generations, and in this condition James and his three brothers were all brought up. In the summer of 1801, while he was with Mr. Laidlaw, of

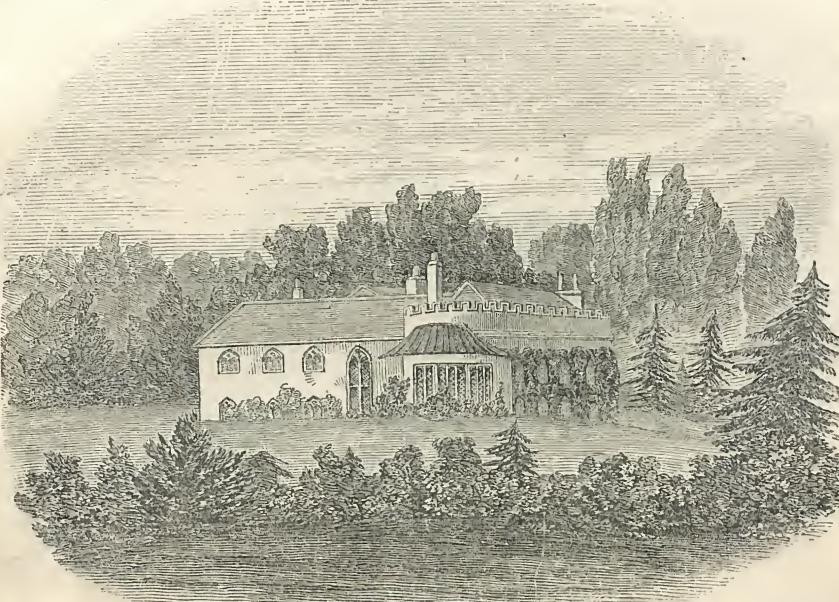


BIRTHPLACE OF THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD, SELKIRKSHIRE.

Black-house, he was discovered by Walter Scott, then collecting materials for his "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." Hogg's birth-place has been entirely demolished; and the only remaining mark of its site is a large blue stone in a wall, which the builders have inscribed with the Poet's initials. Amidst this mountain seclusion was nurtured the genius of this true Poet of Nature.

CHARLES I. EXECUTED JANUARY 30, 1649.

MANY are the memorials of the ill-fated Charles; but special interest is attached to those of his last moments. Among these is the silver Clock Watch, here engraved, which had been constantly used by King Charles I., and was given by him



WOOLBROOK GLEN, SIDMOUTH, DEVON.

have a shirt on more than ordinary, by reason the season is so sharp as probably may make me shake, which some observers will imagine proceeds from fear. I would have no such imputation. I fear not death—death is not terrible to me. I bless God I am prepared." Soon after the King was dressed, Bishop Juxon came to him, according to his appointment the night before. He remained an hour in private with him, when Herbert was called in, and the Bishop prayed with the King. Herbert and the Bishop were also with Charles at Whitehall, when the warrant was delivered for his execution; and both were deeply affected at this signal for their final separation from their sovereign and master. After the execution, the body was embalmed under the orders of Herbert and Bishop Juxon, and removed to St. James'. Thence the remains were conveyed to Windsor, where they were silently interred, without the burial service, on the 7th of February, in a vault about the middle of the choir.

The attachment of Herbert to Charles was very strong. Sir Thomas espoused the cause of the Parliament, and in 1647, was one of the Commissioners appointed to receive the King from the Scots at Newcastle. In that capacity, he attended the King to Holdenby Castle, and was selected by him, on the dismissal of his former attendants, to be about his person. Though, being a Presbyterian, he was opposed in religion, as well as politics, to the opinions of Charles, still, the respectful propriety of his behaviour won the regard of the royal prisoner, towards whom Herbert in his turn appears to have conceived a strong veneration and affection. After the Restoration, his faithful service was rewarded by Charles II. with the title of Baronet. In 1678 he published an account of the two last years of the life of King Charles I.; and in the "Athenae Oxonienses" is an original account of the last days and burial of Charles I., communicated to Antony Wood, by Herbert himself.



WATCH PRESENTED BY KING CHARLES I. TO SIR THOMAS HERBERT.

to Sir Thomas Herbert on the morning of his execution, Jan. 30, 1649. It has descended as an heirloom to its present possessor, W. Townley Mitford, Esq. The face of the Watch is beautifully engraved, and the back and rim are elaborately chased and pierced with foliage and scroll-work. From its undoubted genuineness, this is probably one of the most interesting relics of Charles I. now remaining.

Sir Thomas Herbert, to whom the King presented this watch, was the faithful attendant of the ill-fated monarch. According to Sir Thomas's relation, on the morning of his death, Charles awoke about two hours before day-break, after a sound sleep of four hours. He called to Herbert, who lay on a pallet by his bedside, and bade him rise; "far," said the King, "I will get up, I have a great work to do this day." He then gave orders what clothes he would wear, and said to his attendant, "let me

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

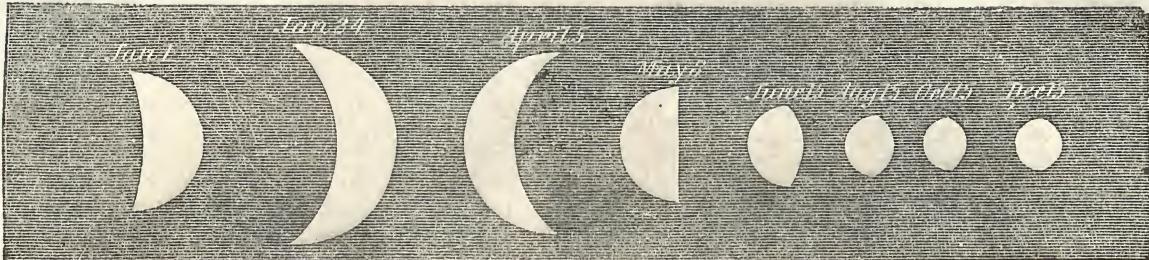
JANUARY.

THE SUN is situated south of the Equator, or has south declination; and is in the sign Capricornus (the Goat) till the 20th, having been in that sign 29 days, 10 hours, 35 minutes; on this day, at 7h. 47m. A.M., he enters the sign Aquarius (the Water-bearer). His distance from the Earth on the 1st day is 93,407,000 miles, increasing to 93,628,000 by the last day. He rises on the 1st of the month at 3° E. S. of the S.E. by E. point of the horizon, and each day at a point more nearly E.

the 1st at 7h. 52m. A.M.; on the 15th at 7h. 10m. A.M.; and on the last day, at 6h. 24m. A.M., near the S.E. by E. point of the horizon. He souths at the beginning of the month at an altitude of $15^{\circ} 4'$; which increases to $15^{\circ} 9'$ by the end of the month. He is moving eastward among the stars, is near Mereney on the 15th, and the Moon on the 26th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in August.

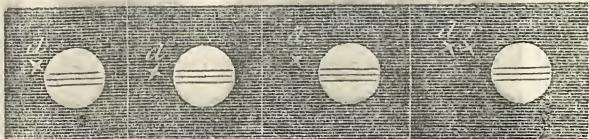
JUPITER'S SATELLITES are four in number, and revolve around him at different distances and in different times. Starting from their greatest eastern elonga-

SUCCESSIVE TELESCOPIC APPEARANCES OF VENUS DURING 1851.



Scale, 40 seconds of arc to one inch.

RELATIVE POSITION OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES TO THE DISC OF THE PLANET AT
THE TIMES OF ECLIPSE.



1st Sat. 2nd Sat. 3rd Sat. 4th Sat.
d denotes disappearance; and *r*, reappearance.

till at about the middle of the month, he appears at the S.E. by E., and towards the end nearly midway between the E.S.E. and S.E. by E. points of the horizon.

The Moon on the 1st is in the constellation Capricornus; on the 2nd, in Aquarius; on the 3rd, in Pisces; from the 4th, to the 7th in Cetus and Pisces; on the 7th, in Aries; on the 9th, in Taurus; on the 12th, in Gemini; on the 14th, in Cancer; on the 16th, in Leo; on the 18th, in Virgo; in which constellation she remains until the 22nd, when she enters Libra; on the 24th, she enters Scorpio, and passes into Ophiuchus on the same day. On the 25th into Sagittarius; on the 28th, into Capricornus; on the 29th into Aquarius; and on the 31st, into Pisces. She crosses the Equator, going northward, on the afternoon of the 5th; is at her extreme north declination on the 13th; crosses the Equator on the 20th, going southward; is at her extreme south declination on the 26th; and at the end of the month is situated about 9° S. of the Equator. She is near Venus on the 2nd, Uranus on the 7th, Saturn on the 9th, Mars on the 18th, Jupiter on the 26th, Mercury on the 28th, and Venus on the 31st.

MERCURY is in the constellation Ophiuchus till the 6th, in Sagittarius till the 26th, and in Capricornus at the end of the month. He rises on the 1st at 6h. 33m. A.M.; on the 5th, at 6h. 46m. A.M.; on the 10th, at 7h. 1m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 7h. 15m. A.M.; on the 20th, at 7h. 27m. A.M.; on the 25th, at 7h. 36m. A.M.; and on the last day, at 7h. 42m. A.M. These times precede those of the Sun by 1h. 35m., on the 1st, decreasing to 46 minutes by the 15th, and to one minute only by the 31st. He is favourably situated for observation in the morning till towards the end of the month, near the S.E. by E. point of the horizon; during the evenings he is not visible, as he sets before the Sun. He is moving eastward among the stars; is near Jupiter on the 15th, in Aphelion on the 18th, and near the Moon on the 28th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in March.

VENUS is in the constellation Aquarius throughout the month. She is an evening star, and sets on the 1st, at 8h. 12m. P.M.; on the 10th at 8h. 24m. P.M.; on the 20th, at 8h. 28m. P.M.; and on the last day, at 8h. 20m. P.M.; near the W.S.W. at the beginning of the month, near the W. by S. about the middle, and near the W. point of the horizon towards the end of the month. She is moving eastward among the stars, is near the Moon on the 2nd and 31st, and at her greatest brilliancy on the 24th. For her path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in April.

Mars is in the constellation Leo throughout the month. He rises on the 1st, at 9h. 41m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 8h. 53m. P.M.; and on the last day, at 7h. 40m. P.M., near the E. by N. point of the horizon; he soants at an altitude of 47° on the 1st, increasing to 47½° by the 31st. He is moving eastward among the stars till the 18th, is stationary among them on the 19th, is moving westward from the 20th, and is near the Moon on the 18th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in May. He is rapidly increasing in brightness.

JUPITER is in the constellation Sagittarius throughout the month. It rises on

tion, they pass before the planet to their greatest western elongation; and from thence, behind the planet, to their greatest eastern elongation—causing transits in the former case, and eclipses in the latter. For the most part these eclipses happen when the satellite is apparently at some distance from the body of Jupiter, and near him only when in opposition. Those before the opposition—that is, before July 15 of this year—take place on the western side of the planet; and those which occur after the opposition, on the eastern side of the planet, and would thus be seen through a telescope which does not invert; but through one which does invert they will be seen as shown in the diagram in each month—the distances being expressed in terms of the apparent diameter of Jupiter. Before July 15 the disappearances only of the first satellite are visible, and after July 15 the reappearances only; for the most part the same remark applies to the second satellite. Both the disappearances and re-appearances are generally visible of the third and fourth satellites.

SATURN is in the constellation Taurus throughout the month. It is an evening star, and sets on the 1st, at 4h. 28m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 3h 31m. A.M.; and on the last day, at 2h. 28m. A.M., about 4° N. of the W.N.W. point of the horizon. It souths at an altitude of 55° . It is moving westward among the stars till the 25th, is stationary on the 26th, is moving eastward from the 27th and is near the Moon on the 9th. See his path in the heavens and relative position to the neighbouring stars, for the diagram in November.

URANUS is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He is an evening star, and sets on the 1st, at 3h. 2m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 2h. 7m. A.M., and on the last day, at 1h. 4m. A.M., near the W.N.W. point of the horizon; he souths at an altitude of 52°. He is moving westward among the stars till the 15th, is stationary on the 16th, is moving eastward from the 17th, is near the Moon on the 7th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 28th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in December.

TIMES OF THE PLANETS SCOUTING, OR PASSING THE MERIDIAN.										JUPITER'S SATELLITES.				OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.					
Days of the Month.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Uranus.					Names of the Stars	Morn- ing tide	Times of disappearance & re-appearance of the Star.			At which limb of the Moon.	Between what Latitudes visible.		
	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Afternoon.							4	5	6 P.M.				
1	10 34	3 16	II. M.	II. M.	II. M.	II. M.	11 47	8	50	7 41	33 Piscium	5	4	5	6 P.M.	Dark	7° N. to		
6	10 41	3 12	4 14	14	11 33	8 29	7	22					4	6	16 P.M.	Bright	83° N.		
11	10 56	3 7	3 57	11 18	8 9	7 2					Epsilon Geminorum.....	3	13	1	0 A.M.	Bright	5° N. to		
16	11 9	2 59	3 33	11 3	7 49	6 42						13	2	12 A.M.	Dark	70° N.			
21	11 23	2 50	3 19	10 48	7 29	6 22					Gamma Cancri	4	15	8 31	A.M.	Bright	North of		
26	11 37	2 38	2 58	10 34	7 9	6 3						15	8 51	A.M.	Dark.	45° N.			
31	11 52	2 23	2 36	10 19	6 50	5 43					Nu Virginis ..	4	18	11 38	P.M.	Bright	70° N. to		
												19	0 47	A.M.	Dark	15° S.			

TIMES OF CHANGES OF THE MOON,
And when she is at her greatest distance (Apogee)
or at her least distance (Perigee) from the Earth.

FEBRUARY.



QUEEN VICTORIA: EVENTS DURING HER REIGN (NO. 2).—VISIT TO THE
CITY, NOVEMBER 9, 1837.

Day of Month	Day of Week	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, FESTIVALS, &c.	SUN.					MOON.					DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.					HIGH WATER.												
			SOUTHS.		RISES.	SETS.		SOUTHS.		RISES.	Morning	Afternoon	Height above horizon	SETS.	Afternoon	Before Sunrise.	O'Clock.	4	6	8	After Sunset.	O'Clock.	4	6	8	10	12	AT LONDON BRIDGE.	Morning	Afternoon	Day of the Year.
1	W	Ph. & Par. sh. ends	7	41	13	55	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	48	9	47	3	37	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	41			4											32
2	Th	Purif. Cand. day	7	40	14	2	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	49	10	2	4	21	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	54			5											33
3	F	Blaise	7	38	14	9	22	4	50	10	19	5	5	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	Morning,			6											34	
4	S	Day breaks 5h 41m A.M.	7	36	14	15	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	52	10	34	5	48	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	8			7											35
5	S	5TH S. aft. EPIPH.	7	34	14	20	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	54	10	52	6	33	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	19			8											36
6	M	[Agatha]	7	32	14	24	23	4	56	11	15	7	19	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	28			9											37
7	Tu	Aldebaran souths 7h 17m p.m.	7	30	14	27	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	57	11	43	8	7	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	38			10											38
8	W	Half-Quarter Day	7	29	14	30	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	59	Afternoon		8	56	63 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	43			11											39
9	Th	Pleiades souths 6h 21m p.m.	7	27	14	32	23 $\frac{5}{4}$	5	0	1	2	9	47	63 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	40			12											40
10	F	Qu. Vict. m. 1840	7	25	14	33	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	2	1	59	10	38	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	28			13											41
11	S	Beta Tauri S. at 7h 51m p.m.	7	24	14	33	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	4	3	5	11	28	60	7	7			14											42
12	S	SEPTUAGESIMA S.	7	22	14	32	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	6	4	16	Morning,			7	37			15											43
13	M	Alpha Orionis S at 8h 13 p.m.	7	20	14	31	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	8	5	30	0	16	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	0			●											44
14	Tu	St. Val. O. C. D.	7	18	14	29	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	10	6	45	1	3	52	8	18			17											45
15	W	Castor due S at 9h 43m p.m.	7	16	14	26	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	12	8	1	1	49	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	36			18											46
16	Th	Rigel souths at 7h 22m p.m.	7	14	14	22	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	14	9	17	2	34	41	8	52			19											47
17	F	Procyon souths at 9h 42m p.m.	7	12	14	18	26 $\frac{5}{4}$	5	16	10	36	3	19	35	9	7			20											48
18	S	Length of night 13h 53m	7	11	14	13	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	18	11	57	4	6	29	9	23			21											49
19	S	SEXAGESIMA S.	7	9	14	7	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	19	Morning,		4	54	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	41			22											50
20	M	Castor souths at 9h 23m p.m.	7	7	14	1	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	21	1	19	5	47	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	4			C											51
21	Tu	Sirius due south Sh 33m p.m.	7	5	13	54	28	5	23	2	43	6	44	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	37			24											52
22	W	Pollux souths 9h 27m p.m.	7	3	13	47	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	25	4	2	7	44	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	22			25											53
23	Th	Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon at 5h 14m p.m.	7	1	13	38	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	27	5	10	8	46	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Afternoon			26											54	
24	F	St. Matthias. C.	6	59	13	30	29	5	29	6	4	9	49	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	40			27											55
25	S	[T. div. noon	6	56	13	20	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	30	6	45	10	49	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	3			28											56
26	S	QUIN. OR SHROVE	6	54	13	10	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	32	7	12	11	45	21	4	29			29											57
27	M	SUNDAY	6	52	13	0	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	34	7	33	Afternoon	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	55			30												58
28	Tu	SHROVE TUES	6	50	12	49	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	36	7	50	1	26	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	16			31											59

High-water at Greenwich, 0h. 20m. earlier than at London Bridge.

Gravesend, 0 37 " " "

" Chatham, 1 15 " " "

" Sheerness, 1 15 " " "

" Margate, 2 0 " " "

" Ramsgate, 2 45 " " "

High-water at Brighton, 2h. 30m. earlier than at London Bridge.

" Portsmouth, 2 30 " " "

" Liverpool, 2 45 " " "

" Dover, 3 0 " " "

" Hull, 4 0 " " "

" Bristol, 5 0 " " "

NATIONAL SPORTS:



FEBRUARY.—RABBIT SHOOTING.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CITY.

On the 9th of November, (Lord Mayor's Day) 1837, the Queen, according to the custom of English Monarchs on their ascending the throne, honoured the City of London with a visit, and the Lord Mayor and Corporation with her presence at dinner. The day was one of universal joy and excitement. From earliest dawn the Park, and the avenues leading to it were crowded by pedestrians, all pressing towards Buckingham Palace; and the crowd became denser every hour till the moment fixed for the setting forth of the Royal procession arrived.

At two o'clock the first carriage emerged from under the Triumphal Arch, and in due course the Royal state carriage, in which sat the Queen, attended by the Mistress of the Robes and the Master of the Horse. Her Majesty wore a splendid pink satin robe, shot with silver, her hair encompassed with a diamond tiara; and looked remarkably well. She smiled and bowed graciously to the populace on either side, as the vehicle moved slowly along; and already showed, what she has ever since proved to be the case, that her chief delight consists in the good-will and respectful homage of her subjects. The streets along the whole line were profusely decorated with flags, draperies of coloured cloths, green boughs, and such flowers as the season afforded; amongst which were seen busts and portraits of the Queen, and devices in coloured lamps, which were lit up in the evening.

At Temple Bar, when the Queen entered the City of London for the first time, the usual formality of presenting the keys by the Lord Mayor was gone through; and in St. Paul's the procession stopped, whilst Mr. Frederick Gifford Nash, the senior scholar of Christ's Hospital delivered an address of congratulation to her Majesty. "God save the Queen" was then sung by the scholars and a great part of the multitude. The weather which had hitherto been fine had now turned to rain; but the ardour of the crowd was by no means damped by it.

At half-past three her Majesty arrived at the door of the Guildhall, where she was escorted by the Lord and Lady Mayoress to the Council Chamber, which

had been splendidly fitted up for the Royal reception room. Here a loyal address was read by the Recorder; to which a suitable reply was made by the Queen.

Meantime, in the hall below, the civic functionaries and their friends, fortunate in possessing tickets for this right royal banquet, had already assembled; and the great officers of State, and foreign ambassadors, and other distinguished guests, were already in the places allotted to them. The hall was gorgeously hung, and lighted; and a throne of elegant proportions stood in the midst of the Royal table, which was upon a dais slightly raised above the level of the floor.

At twenty minutes past five dinner was announced; and the Queen, preceded by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and conducted by the Lord Chamberlain "in respectful silence" descended into the hall, and after walking round it, took her seat on the throne, amidst the acclamations of all present.

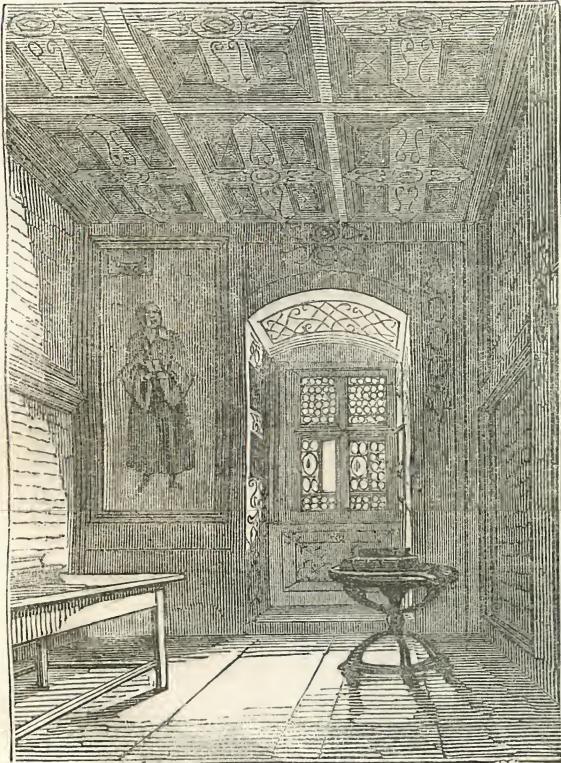
After the banquet, the Lord Mayor gave "The health of our most gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria," and the Queen gracefully bowed in acknowledgment of the enthusiastic acclamations with which the toast was received. The common crier then announced "Her Majesty gives the Lord Mayor, and prosperity to the City of London," and the shouting and cheering were renewed; and then came the only other toast of the evening, "the Royal Family;" which having been duly honoured, the Queen at half-past eight rose, and took her departure, in one of her Majesty's private carriages.

On her Majesty's return, when arrived at Cheapside, she was greeted with "God save the Queen" sung by many hundred voices, accompanied by a band of wind instruments—a performance arranged by the Harmonic Society, who had obtained permission to use for the purpose the galleries, which had been appropriated in the morning to the scholars of the City of London schools. This, however, was but a sample, slightly varied in the mode of exemplification, of the enthusiasm which attended the young "Queen of the Isles," all the way to her palace: in the midst of which, the rain having ceased for a time, the illuminations, which were upon a grand scale, appeared to great advantage.

FEBRUARY

LUTHER DIED FEBRUARY 17, 1546.

THE last days of "the solitary Monk who shook the world" are thus narrated:—At the beginning of 1546, Luther repaired from Wittenberg to Elsteben, where he preached four times. He had been, for some time, in a precarious state of health: on the 17th of February he felt very ill and weak, laid himself on a couch, spoke of his approaching death, for which he appeared quite prepared,



LUTHER'S CHAMBER AT ERFURT.

and commanded his soul to Jesus. He grew worse in the evening. Count Albrecht of Mansfeld, and his Countess, and several medical men, attended Luther during his last hours. His old friend, Dr. Jonas, having asked him, "Reverend father, do you die with the firm conviction of the faith you have taught?" Luther, in a distinct voice, replied, "Yes;" and soon after breathed his last. His body was carried to Wittenberg, where it was buried with great honours. Thus the Reformer passed from earth; of whom it has been eloquently said: "Such were the great talents and qualities of Luther, and such the situation of Europe at the time, that the Reformation, in fact, passed from the mind of the one into the mind of the other."—(Professor Smyth's "Lectures on Modern History.")

We have engraved the interior of the chamber occupied by Luther in the old Augustine Convent at Erfurt, which he entered in 1505, carrying with him only a Virgil and a Plautus.

His father was at first averse to this resolution; but, after two years, he consented, and was present at the ordination of his son in 1507. In the retirement of his convent, Luther was tormented by temptations and religious scruples and doubts, which he has pathetically described, especially on the subjects of faith and salvation; until he, at last, adopted the principles of St. Augustine, or, at least, those ascribed to that father, on grace and predestination. The provincial of his order, Staupitz—a well-informed, honest, and kind-hearted man—administered to him spiritual consolation, and appreciated his talents; and it was through his influence that, in 1508, Luther was appointed Professor of Philosophy in the University of Wittenberg.

The second memorial is a ruined house in the village of Neuenheim, in the environs of the town of Heidelberg, and remarkable as the place of Luther's concealment for several months, after he had quitted the Diet at Worms, in 1521. The two windows of the first story are reputed to be those of the chamber wherein Luther concealed himself from the close pursuit of his persecutors. In 1846, the three-hundredth anniversary of the death of Luther was celebrated in all the Lutheran churches of Prussia, with mournful solemnity.

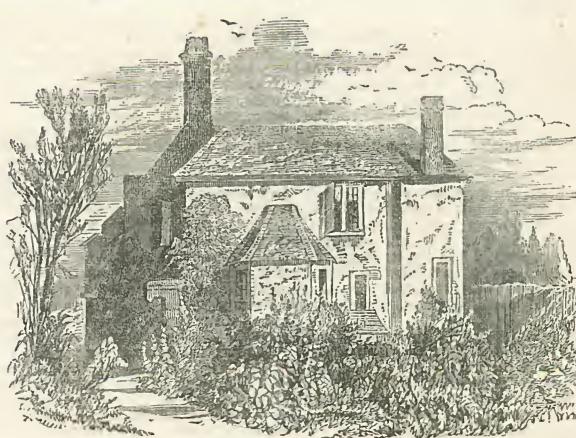


LUTHER'S HOUSE, NEAR HEIDELBERG.

PETER THE GREAT AT SAYES COURT, FEBRUARY, 1693.

SAYES Court, the Manor-house of Deptford, was the residence of the three celebrities—John Evelyn, Admiral (then Captain) Benbow, and the Czar Peter. Evelyn lived here forty years, and left it for his birth-place at Wotton, in Surrey, in 1694. Here, from a field of one hundred acres in pasture, he formed a garden, which was an exemplar of his book on Forest Trees (*Sylva*), with a hedge of holly, 400 feet long, 9 feet high, and 5 feet thick. Evelyn let the house to Benbow; and next, in 1693, to a much greater personage, but worse tenant, Peter the Great, to be near the King's Dockyard (through the wall of which a doorway was broken), that he might learn ship-building. William III. paid the Czar's expenses, and furnished the house; but Peter and his suite were "people right nasty;" and one of the Czar's favourite recreations was to ride through the great holly hedge on a wheelbarrow! Alas! for the glory of the glittering holies, and long avenues of Sayes Court. Time, that great innovator, has demolished them all; and Evelyn's favourite haunts and enchanting grounds have been transformed into cabbage-gardens: a portion of the Victualing-yard occupies the place of Evelyn's shady walks and trim hedges; and on the site of the ancient mansion stands the parish workhouse of Deptford Stroud.

Near Sayes Evelyn first saw Grimibon, the carver, whom he met with "in obscure place by mere accident," as he was walking "nearne a poore solitary thatched house, in a field in our parish neare Sayes Court;" looking in at the window, he saw Gibbons carving "a crucifix of Tintoret," from the great picture at Venice. Evelyn demanded the price of the piece, which was £100. "In good earnest," adds the diarist, "the very frame was worth the money, there being nothing in nature so tender and delicate as the flowers and festoons about it, and yet the worke was very strong: in the piece were more than 100 figures of men, &c." Of this young artist, and the manner of finding him out, Evelyn told Charles II., and begged permission to bring Gibbons and his work to Whitehall. "The King said he would himselfe go see him. This was the first notice he had of Mr. Gibbon."



SAYES' COURT, DEPTFORD.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

FEBRUARY.

THE SUN is situated south of the Equator, and is moving northwards. He is in the sign Aquarius (the Water-bearer) till the 18th; having been in that sign 29 days, 14 hours, 38 minutes. On the 18th, at 10h. 25m. P.M., he enters the sign Pisces (the Fishes). His distance from the Earth on the 15th is 93,879,500 miles. He rises on the 1st at a point about 5° S. of the E.S.E.; at points more E. day by

the E.N.E. points of the horizon; and souths at an altitude of 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ ° about the middle of the month. He is moving westward among the stars; is near the Moon on the 14th; in Aphelion on the 16th; and in opposition to the Sun on the 26th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in May. He is very splendid during this month, and at the end of the month is at his brightest during the year.

JUPITER is in the constellation Sagittarius throughout the month. He is a

SUCCESSION TELESCOPIC APPEARANCES OF MERCURY DURING 1854.



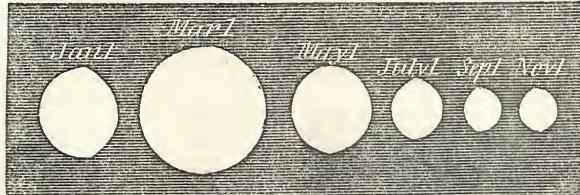
Scale, 40 seconds of arc to one inch.

day, till the 11th, when he appears at the E.S.E.; and on the last day, at about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° S. of the E. by S. point of the horizon.

On the 1st the Moon is in the constellation Cetus; on the 2nd she enters Pisces; and on the 3rd re-enters Cetus; and, passing into Aries on the same day, enters Taurus on the 5th; Gemini on the 8th; Cancer on the 10th; Leo on the 12th; Virgo on the 14th; Libra on the 18th; on the 20th she passes through Scorpio, and enters Ophiuchus; on the 22nd is in Sagittarius; on the 24th in Capricornus; on the 26th in Aquarius; on the 27th in Pisces; and on the 28th in Cetus. She is on the Equator on the 2nd; reaches her extreme north declination on the 9th; is on the Equator on the 16th; reaches her extreme south declination on the 23rd; and is a little south of the Equator on the last day. She is near Uranus on the 4th; Saturn on the 5th; Mars on the 14th; Jupiter on the 23rd; Venus on the 28th; and Mercury on the 28th.

MERCURY is in the constellation Capricornus till the 23rd, and in Pisces to the end of the month. He rises after the Sun throughout the month, and sets before him till the 10th; on the 15th he sets at 5h. 38m. P.M.; on the 20th at 6h. 14m. P.M.; and on the last day at 7h. 8m. P.M. The interval of time between the Sun and this planet setting is 26 minutes on the 15th, increasing to 1h. 32m. on the last day. He is favourably situated for observation towards the end of the month during one hour after sunset, near the S.W. by W. point of the horizon at the beginning of the month; near the W.S.W. at about the middle; and near the W. point of the horizon towards the end of the month. He is moving eastward among the stars; is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 8th; near Venus on the 20th; and the Moon on the 28th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in March.

SUCCESSION TELESCOPIC APPEARANCES OF MARS DURING THE YEAR 1854.



Scale, 20 seconds of arc to one inch.

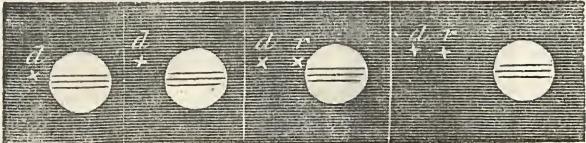
VENUS is in the constellation Pisces till the 20th; and in Aquarius to the end of the month. She sets on the 1st, at 8h. 18m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 7h. 28m. P.M.; and on the last day, at 5h. 59m. P.M., near the W. point of the horizon. She is moving eastward among the stars till the 4th; is stationary among them on the 5th; is moving westward from the 6th; is in Perihelion on the 9th; near Mercury on the 20th; the Moon on the 26th; and in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 28th. For her path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in April.

MARS is in the constellation Leo throughout the month. He rises on the 1st, at 7h. 35m. P.M.; and on the last day, at 4h. 56m. P.M., between the E. by N. and

morning star, and rises on the 1st at 6h. 18m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 5h. 33m. A.M.; and on the last day, at 4h. 51m. A.M., near the S.E. by E. point of the horizon; he souths at an altitude of about 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ °. He is moving eastward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 23rd. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in August.

JUPITER'S SATELLITES. Eclipses of, as seen through an inverting telescope, appear to take place on the left side of the planet: see the annexed diagram, which shows their positions and distance. Through a telescope which does not invert, they will be seen to the right of the planet.

RELATIVE POSITIONS OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES TO THE DISC OF THE PLANET AT THE TIMES OF ECLIPSE.



1st Sat. 2nd Sat. 3rd Sat. 4th Sat.

TRANSITS OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—When Jupiter is between them and the Earth, eclipses and occultations take place, the times of occurrence of which are given below. When they are passing between the Earth and Jupiter, transits of themselves and of their shadows take place, the times of which are as follow:—

Satellites.	Times of Transits.	Satellites.	Times of Transits of Shadows.
1st	D. H. M. 4 6 47 A.M. E	1st	D. H. M. 4 6 7 A.M. E
	11 6 29 A.M. I		27 6 17 A.M. E
	20 5 17 A.M. E		23 5 30 A.M. E
	27 4 58 A.M. I		13 7 12 A.M. E
3rd.....	13 7 9 A.M. I	4th.....	25 6 0 A.M. I

SATURN is in the constellation Taurus throughout the month. He sets on the 1st at 2h. 24m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 1h. 31m. A.M.; and on the last day, at 0h. 43m. A.M., between the W.N.W. and the N.W. by W. points of the horizon. He souths at an altitude of 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° during the month. He is moving eastward among the stars; is occulted by the Moon on the afternoon of the 5th, and is a little to the right of the Moon during the evening of this day. For his path in the heavens and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in November.

URANUS is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He sets on the 1st at 1h. 0m. A.M., and on the last day at 11h. 15m. P.M., near the W.N.W. point of the horizon. He souths at an altitude of 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ °. He is moving eastward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 4th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in December.

Days of the Month.	TIMES OF THE PLANETS SOUTHING, OR PASSING THE MERIDIAN.						JUPITER'S SATELLITES.				OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.			
	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Uranus.	1st Satellite. Disappear.	2nd Satellite. Disappear.	Names of the Stars.	Magnitude.	Times of disappearance & re-appearance of the Star.	At which limb of the Moon.	Between what Latitudes visible.	
	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Afternoon.	D. H. M. 3 6 32 A.M.	D. H. M. 14 5 58 A.M.	Saturn	5	D. H. M. 4 13 P.M.	Dark	North 41	
1	H. M. 11 55	H. M. 2 20	H. M. 32	H. M. 10 16	H. M. 6 46	H. M. 5 40	3 6 32 A.M.	14 5 58 A.M.	Saturn	5	H. M. 4 34 P.M.	Bright	20° N.	
6	Afternoon	2 1	2 8	10 1	6 26	5 20	26 6 41 A.M.		121 Tauri.....	6	H. M. 8 1 A.M.	Dark	North 61	
11	O 26	1 38	1 43	9 45	6 7	5 1			121 Tauri.....	8	H. M. 8 2 10 A.M.	Bright	10° N.	
16	0 41	1 12	1 18	9 30	5 48	4 42			52 Geminorum.	6	H. M. 9 23 P.M.	Dark	150° N. E.	
21	0 56	0 43	0 51	9 15	5 30	4 23			52 Geminorum.	9	H. M. 10 36 P.M.	Bright	85° N.	
26	1 8	0 12	0 24	8 59	5 11	4 4			Lambda Librae.	4	H. M. 20 4 25 A.M.	Bright	65° N. to 5° S.	
28	1 11	Morning.	0 13	8 53	5 4	3 56	12 5 56 A.M. R.	17 6 53 A.M. R.	Lambda Librae.	20	H. M. 4 57 A.M.	Dark	5° S.	

Days of the Month.	TIMES OF CHANGES OF THE MOON,						RIGHT ASCENSIONS AND NORTH POLAR DISTANCES OF THE PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.											
	And when she is at her greatest distance (Apogee) or at her least distance (Perigee) from the Earth in each Lunation.						MERCURY.		VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.		URANUS.	
							Right Ascension.	North Polar Distance.	Right Ascension.	North Polar Distance.	Right Ascension.	North Polar Distance.	Right Ascension.	North Polar Distance.	Right Ascension.	North Polar Distance.	Right Ascension.	North Polar Distance.
FIRST QUARTER	D. H. M. 4 10 37 P.M.	6	20h. 41m.	110° 26'	23h. 5m.	91° 8'	11h. 15m.	80° 47'	19h. 1m.	112° 43'	3h. 32m.	72° 56'	2h. 26m.	75° 58'			
FULL MOON	13 2 57 A.M.	11	21 51	105	6 23	3	89 51	11 11	80 14	19 6	112 37	3 33	72 54	2 26	75 56		
LAST QUARTER	20 10 44 A.M.	16	22 26	101	31 22	57	88 35	11 6	79 37	19 10	112 30	3 33	72 50	2 27	75 51		
NEW MOON	27 4 39 A.M.	21	23 0	97	27 22	47	88 45	10 53	78 12	19 19	112 15	3 35	72 42	2 23	75 49		
APOGEE	8 1 0 A.M.	26	23 32	93	7 22	36	89 25	10 46	77 28	19 23	112 8	3 36	72 37	2 23	75 46		
PERIGEE	24 2 0 A.M.	28	23 43	91 25	22 31	89 49	10 43	77 12	19 25	112 5	3 36	72 35	2 29	75 44			



QUEEN VICTORIA: EVENTS DURING HER REIGN (NO. 3).—CORONATION IN
WESTMINSTER ABBEY, JUNE 28, 1838.

NATIONAL SPORTS.



MARCH.—WOODCOCK SHOOTING.

THE CORONATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE Coronation of our most gracious Queen took place on the 28th of June, 1838. The ceremony was conducted in most respects after the abridged model of that of William IV.; the walking procession of all the estates of the realm, and the banquet in Westminster-hall, being dispensed with. The consequence was that while the Coronation of George IV. cost £240,000, that of Queen Victoria cost only £70,000: but, in point of effect, the latter far surpassed the former; for in this the confiding loyalty of a nation, already proud of their young Queen, and full of the brightest hopes of a long and happy future, under a virtuous rule, gave a colour and a life to every incident which no tinsel glitter, no cumbersome ceremonial of Courts could supply. Moreover, while the senseless mummeries of the banquet, last remnants of feudal times, were foregone, the out-door procession was lengthened, extending up Constitution-hill, and thence down Piccadilly, St. James's-street, Pall-Mall, &c.; and so affording to hundreds of thousands the pleasure of seeing their Sovereign on her way to, and on her return from, the sacred edifice where she received the crown of her ancestors. London had little rest all the day and night which preceded that auspicious 28th of June; the provinces, too, were still pouring in their thousands—not by copious streams of railroad, as now, but tediously by mail and stage-coach, and post-horse—but still pouring in; it is said, to the number of some 400,000; and Londoner and visitor from the provinces were all eagerly engaged making preparations of toilette in honour of the occasion, and making treaty, by means of love, or interest, or money, for places from whence to see either the interior or exterior ceremony.

Long before sunrise all the City of London, and all the suburbs of the metropolis, all the villages and hamlets for miles around had become, as it were, deserted; their inhabitants all thronging into the City of Westminster, where the event of the day was to take place; and patiently, though expectantly, did they wait the live-long morning, till ten o'clock, when salvos of artillery announced the departure of the Queen from Buckingham Palace. The gorgeous splendour of our Royal state processions are pretty generally known; the principal

novel features in that of this day were the splendid equipages of the Foreign Ambassadors Extraordinary, which were all new for the occasion, and very superb—the Yagers in their splendid uniforms being very conspicuous.

It was half-past eleven when the Queen reached the western door of Westminster Abbey, which was crowded within by spectators admitted by tickets—most of whom (and amongst them the writer) had been in their places since the opening of the doors at four o'clock. The appearance of the young Queen had the magical life-giving effect of a sun-ray upon a world of unrest. The waking and watching of the past long night were at once forgotten; the sleepiest eye brightened up with new fire as the glittering array of one of the most interesting proceedings in our nation's history passed along beneath the venerable pile. It was remarked, of the Queen, as she walked up the nave, that her slight girlish figure was evidently oppressed with the weight of the embroidered robes appropriated to the occasion. More than once she raised her small hands to lift the load from her shoulders; and as this simple natural action was noticed—as noticed it was by the numerous assembly—many a fervent prayer was ejaculated that that burthen might be the heaviest Victoria might have to wear throughout her reign—now solemnly inaugurating. Of the ceremonial which ensued, and the many touching incidents with which it was marked, we have not room to speak; sure we are, however, that the remembrance of them will never be effaced from the minds of those who were present. At a quarter to four o'clock, the Queen, wearing now her crown, and carrying her sceptre, moved in procession out at the west door; and as she went forth upon her sacred mission of love and duty, many a voice exclaimed, "God bless her!"

In the evening the whole town was illuminated; the theatres were thrown open to the public free of payment; and fireworks were displayed from the Green Park. The Queen gave a splendid dinner to a hundred guests; and amongst other parties given in honour of the occasion was a grand ball at the Duke of Wellington's, for which 2000 invitations were issued. Furthermore, for the gratification of the general public, a fair was held in Hyde-park, which was open two days.

MARCH

SIR ISAAC NEWTON DIED MARCH 20, 1727.

In 1725, when Newton had reached his 83rd year, he was seized with a violent cough and inflammation of the lungs; and in consequence of this attack, he was prevailed upon to take up his residence at Kensington, where his health experienced a decided improvement. On February 28th, 1727, he went to

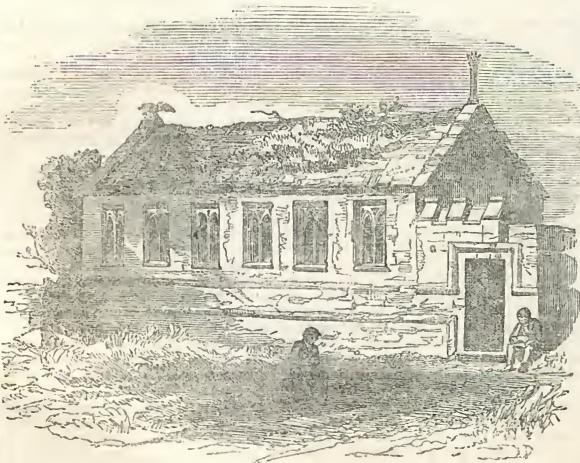


POSTHUMOUS MASK OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

London to preside at a meeting of the Royal Society, the fatigue of which brought on a return of his former complaint. He returned to Kensington, on Saturday, the 4th of March, and was attended by Dr. Mead and Dr. Cheseelden, who pronounced his disease to be stone, and held out no hope of his recovery. On Wednesday, the 15th of March, he seemed a little better. On the morning of Saturday the 18th, he read the newspapers, and conversed for some time with Dr. Mead, when, all his senses and faculties were strong and vigorous; but at six o'clock of the same evening he became insensible, and he continued in that state during the whole of Sunday, and till Monday the 20th, when he expired, between one and two o'clock in the morning, in the 85th year of his age. His body, on March 28th, lay in state in the Jerusalem Chamber, and was thence buried in Westminster Abbey. The house at Kensington was in Orbell's Buildings; but in Boswell's "Life of Johnson," Newton is erroneously stated by Dr. Burney to have died in St. Martin-street, Leicester-square. (See "Curiosities of London," by John Timbs, page 456.)

A short time before his death, Newton uttered these memorable words, characteristic of his patient humility. "I know not," he remarked, "what I may appear to the world; but to myself it seems to have been only like a boy playing on the sea-shore, and diverting myself in finding now and then another pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me."

The Royal Society possesses the original mask of Sir Isaac Newton's face, from the cast taken after death, which belonged to Roubiliac. It was met with many years since by Mr. Samuel Hunter Christie, at the shop of a dealer in statues, in Titchborne-street. To Mr. Christie's question, whether he had any bust of the philosopher to dispose of, the dealer replied that though he had no bust, he had an old mask of Newton, which his father had purchased fifty or sixty years before, at the sale of Roubiliac's effects, and which he had kept on his shelves



THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL AT GRANTHAM.

amongst various articles of his trade. It was evident that the dealer regarded the relic as little better than useless lumber, and this is confirmed by his having consented to dispose of it for a few shillings. Mr. Christie, having borne off his prize, had a few casts taken from it, and subsequently enjoyed the great satisfaction of placing it in a repository, not only the most fitted for its reception, but where it will be hallowed and preserved with religious care as long as the Royal Society exists. Though much injured by rough treatment, it will be seen by those acquainted with the authentic portraits of Newton, that the mask presents the characteristic features of the Society's former illustrious President. In the Hunterian Museum, at Glasgow, is a similar mask, presented by Flaxman the sculptor, whose father became possessed of this relic after the death of Roubiliac, who executed from it the marble statue in Trinity College, Cambridge. There is, also, a bust in the College library, by the same sculptor.

To the Grammar-school at Grantham, Newton was sent in his twelfth year; was there taught by Mr. Stokes, and was boarded at the house of Mr. Clark, an apothecary, in that town. Sir Isaac acknowledged that he was at first inattentive to his studies, and very low in the school; in play-hours he mostly employed himself in constructing mechanical contrivances—as a windmill, a water-clock, and a carriage; he was, altogether, "a sober, silent, thinking lad." In his fifteenth year he was taken from Grantham School, from a motive of economy, to manage his mother's farm and country business, and he often attended Grantham market, to sell grain, &c.; but neither his marketing nor his management was profitable; for the perusal of a book, the execution of a model, or the superintendence of a water-wheel of his own construction, absorbed all his thoughts; when the sheep were going astray, and the cattle were devouring or treading down the corn. Newton's mother wisely sent him back to Grantham school, where he remained until he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge. It has very properly been resolved to erect in Grantham some lasting memorial of Newton.

M. Biot relates that one of Newton's uncles having one day found him under a hedge, with a book in his hand and entirely absorbed in meditation, took the book from him, and found that he was occupied in the solution of a mathematical problem. Struck with finding so serious and so active a disposition at so early an age, he urged Newton's mother no longer to thwart him, but to send him back to Grantham, to continue his studies.

Among the early passions of Newton was his love of drawing, and writing verses. His own room was hung with pictures, drawn, coloured, and framed by himself, sometimes from copies, but often from life. Among these were portraits of Mr. Stokes, the master of Grantham school; and of King Charles I., under whose picture were the following lines, believed to have been written by Newton:—

A secret art my soul requires to try,
If prayers can give me what the world deny.
Three crowns distinguished here, in order do
Present their objects to my knowing view.
Earth's crown, thus at my feet I can disdain,
Which howe'er is, and howe'er cost I can vaine;
But howe'er a crown of thorn I gladly groat;
She is the crown, but not so sharp as sweet;
The crown of glory that I yondr see,
Is full of bliss and of eternity.

The room in which Newton lodged at Grantham is stated to have been covered with charcoal drawings of birds, beasts, men, ships, and mathematical figures.



GOLD WATCH PRESENTED TO SIR ISAAC NEWTON BY MRS. CONDUIT.

The Royal Society now possesses by far the largest collection of Newton memorials and relics extant; and it is gratifying to know that they are in the keeping of so illustrious and ancient an institution, over which Newton presided for a quarter of a century.

To the Society was bequeathed in 1853, a very handsome gold watch, which the philosopher carried during the latter years of his life. It was presented to him by his niece, Mrs. Catherine Conduit, on the 4th January, 1708, as an inscription on the inner case records. The chasing on the outer case (of which our Artist has given a very faithful drawing) is beautifully executed.

These relics include one of the solar dialls made by Newton when a boy; "the first reflecting telescope, invented by Sir Isaac Newton, and made with his own hands, 1761;" a small lock of Newton's silver-white hair; and three portraits of him in oil, painted by Jervas, Marchand, and Vanderbank.

The manor-house of Woolsthorpe, in which Newton was born, was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1852.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

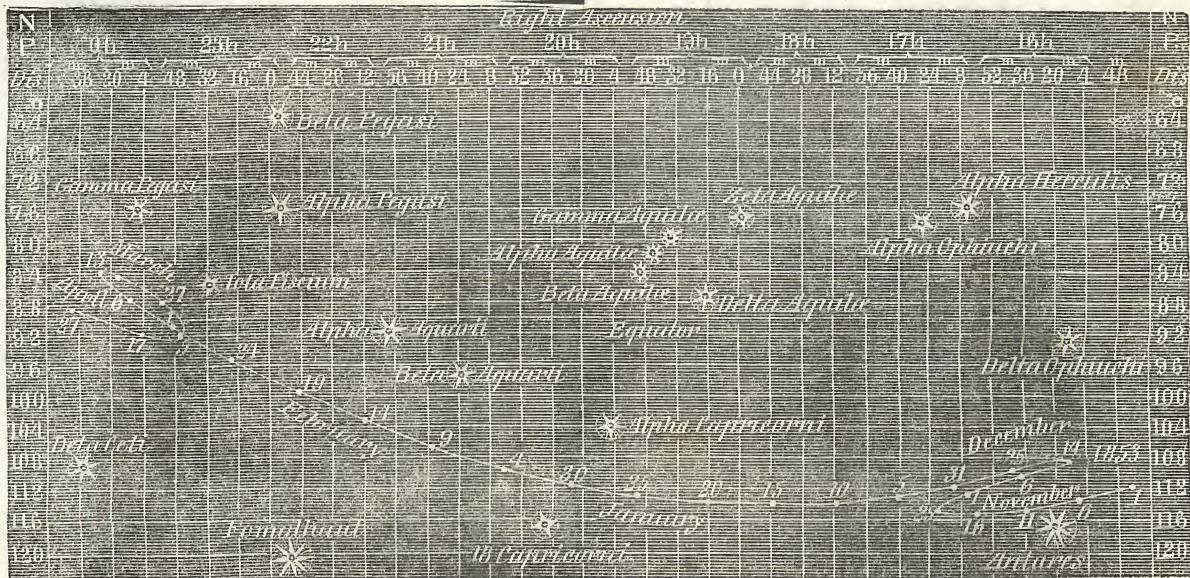
MARCH.

THE SUN is situated south of the Equator till the 20th, on which day he crosses it at 10h. 21m. P.M. He is in the sign Pisces (the Fishes) till the 20th, having

heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the accompanying diagram.

VENUS is in the constellation Aquarius throughout the month. She is a morning star; and rises, on the 1st, at 5h. 52m. A.M.; on the 10th, at 5h. 9m

THE PATH OF MERCURY, FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1853, TO APRIL 27, 1854.



Scale, 24 degrees to one inch.

been in that sign 29 days, 23 hours, 56 minutes. His distance from the Earth, on the 15th is 94,539,400 miles. At the beginning of the month he rises at the E. by S. point of the horizon; at the E. on the 20th: and midway between the E. and E. by N. towards the end of the month.

On the 1st the Moon enters into Pisces; on the 2nd, into Cetus; on the 3rd, into Aries; on the 4th, into Taurus; on the 7th, into Gemini; on the 10th, into Cancer; on the 11th, into Leo; and, on the 14th, into Virgo. On the 17th she enters Libra; on the 19th passes through Scorpio into Ophiuchus; on the 21st, into Sagittarius; on the 23rd, into Capricornus; and, on the 25th, into Aquarius. On the 27th she is in Pisces; on the 28th, in Cetus; on the 29th, re-enters Pisces; and, on the 30th, enters Aries, having again passed through Cetus. She crosses the Equator, going northward, on the 1st; is at her extreme north declination on the 8th; crosses the Equator, going southward, on the 15th; is at her extreme south declination on the 22nd; again crosses the Equator, going northward, on the 28th; and is about 14° north of the Equator on the last day. She is near Uranus on the 3d, Saturn on the 5th, Mars on the 13th, Jupiter on the 23d, Venus on the 25th, Mercury on the 27th, and Uranus on the 31st.

MERCURY is in the constellation Pisces throughout the month. He rises after the Sun till the 17th, and before the Sun from the 18th, by intervals less than half an hour in both cases. He sets on the 1st at 7h. 14m. P.M.; on the 7th, at 7h. 33m. P.M.; on the 13th, at 7h. 35m. P.M.; on the 20th, at 6h. 56m. P.M.; and on the 23rd, at 6h. 26m. P.M.; after which he sets before the Sun. He is favourably situated for observation during the first half of the month; and particularly so between the 4th and the 10th, between the W. and W. by N. points of the horizon. He is moving eastward among the stars till the 12th, is stationary among them on the 13th, is moving westward from the 14th, is in Perihelion on the 3rd, at his greatest eastern elongation on the 7th, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 23rd, and near the Moon on the 27th. For his path in the

A.M.; on the 20th, at 4h. 37m. A.M.; and, on the last day, at 4h. 10m. A.M. These times precede those of the Sun by about 1h. on the 1st, which interval increases to 1h. 30m. on the last day. She rises between the E. and the E. by S. points of the horizon. She is moving westward among the stars till the 18th is stationary among them on the 19th, is moving eastward from the 20th, and is near the Moon on the 25th. See for her path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in April.

JUPITER is in the constellation Sagittarius throughout the month. He is a morning star; and rises, on the 1st, at 4h. 48m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 4h. 1m. A.M.; and, on the last day, at 3h. 5m. A.M., near the S.E. by E. point of the horizon. He soouths at an altitude of $16^{\circ} 28'$ on the 1st; of $16^{\circ} 49'$ on the 15th; and of $17^{\circ} 10'$ on the last day. He is moving eastward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 23rd. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in August.

RELATIVE POSITIONS OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES TO THE DISC OF THE PLANET
AT THE TIMES OF ECLIPSE.



1st Sat. 2nd Sat. 3rd Sat. 4th Sat.

JUPITER'S SATELLITES. Eclipses of, as seen through an inverting telescope, take place on the left side of the planet, as shown in the above diagram;

(Continued on page 52.)

TIMES OF THE PLANETS SOUTHERNLY, OR PASSING THE MERIDIAN.							JUPITER'S SATELLITES.			OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.					
Days of the Month.							Eclipses of			Names of the Stars.	Magnitude.	Times of disappearance & re-appearance of the Star.	At which limb of the Moon.	Between what Latitudes visible.	
	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Uranus.	1st Satellite.	2nd Satellite.	Disappear.						
	Afternoon.	Morning.	Morning.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Afternoon.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	Disappear.						
1	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	14 4 57 A.M.	18 5 36 A.M.		37 Geminorum.	6 {	D. H. M.	Dark	10° N. to 75° N.	
6	1 13	11 53	0 8	8 50	5 0	3 52	30 3 13 A.M.			Kappa Gemini- rum	4 {	8 8 43 P.M. 8 10 4 P.M.	Bright	North of 15° N.	
11	1 16	11 23	Afternoon		8 34	4 41			3rd Satellite		9 6 31 P.M. 9 7 8 P.M.	Bright	North of 23° N.		
16	1 18	10 55	11 9	8 18	4 23	3 14			3 4 54 A.M. R.						
21	0 48	10 31	10 43	8 2	4 5	2 56			10 5 47 A.M. D.						
26	0 18	10 11	10 18	7 46	3 47	2 37	Occultations of								
31	Morning.	9 55	9 54	7 29	3 30	2 18	7 6 24 A.M. R.	2nd Satellite.		Mars	13 {	3 11 A.M. 3 37 A.M.	Bright Bright	North of 23° N.	
	11 13	9 42	9 31	7 12	3 12	1 59	23 4 48 A.M. R.	4 5	19 A.M. R.		48 Virginis ...	6 {	16 5 54 A.M. 16 6 53 A.M.	Bright Dark	North of 15° N.

TIMES OF CHANGES OF THE MOON,
And when she is at her greatest distance (Apogee)
or at her least distance (Perigee) from the Earth

RIGHT ASCENSIONS AND NORTH POLAR DISTANCES OF THE PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.																	
Days of the Month.	MERCURY.			VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.		URANUS.					
	Right Ascension	North Polar Distance.															
FIRST QUARTER	6	7	10	P.M.	1	23h. 49m	90° 35'	22h. 29m	90° 2'	10h. 41m	77 4'	19h. 25m	112° 3'	3h. 36m	72° 34'	2h. 29m	75° 43'
FULL MOON	6	0	11	86 54	6	0 11	86 54	22 18	91 17	10 34	76 25	19 29	111 5	3 38	72 26	2 29	75 40
LAST QUARTER	14	5	53	P.M.	11	0 23	84 27	22 10	92 38	10 26	75 53	19 33	111 49	3 39	72 22	2 30	75 36
NEW MOON	21	6	2	P.M.	16	0 23	83 45	22 6	93 54	10 20	75 27	19 36	111 11	3 41	72 15	2 31	75 32
APOGEE	28	4	52	P.M.	21	0 13	84 53	22 6	94 56	10 15	75 8	19 40	111 34	3 43	72 8	2 32	75 27
PERIGEE	7	8	0	P.M.	26	23 58	87 15	22 9	95 40	10 10	74 57	19 43	111 111	2 34	72 1	2 33	75 23
	22	4	0	A.M.	31	23 47	89 48	22 16	96 5	10 7	74 54	19 46	111 21	3 46	71 53	2 34	75 18

APRIL.



QUEEN VICTORIA: EVENTS DURING HER REIGN (NO. 4).—MARRIAGE AT THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S, FEBRUARY 10, 1840.

NATIONAL SPORTS.



APRIL.—STEEPLE-CHASING.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT.

This interesting event—interesting not only to the illustrious parties concerned, but to the country whose future destinies are intimately bound up with the happiness of her Majesty in her domestic relations—took place on the 10th February, 1840, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The ceremony was, of course, a much less public one than the Coronation, and less gorgeous in its accessory details; but by the privileged few who were present, it is described as more deeply interesting and picturesque in its general effect.

At twenty-five minutes past twelve, Prince Albert, accompanied by his father and brother, and attended by a small suite of German officers, and preceded by drums and trumpets, and certain officers of her Majesty's household, entered the chapel and took his place at the altar. Throughout his passage, till he entered the sacred precincts, he was greeted with the hearty cheering with which Englishmen welcome a foreign guest about to become domesticated amongst them—the men clapping their hands, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs and smiling with evident interest and delight. He wore a Field-Marshal's uniform, with the collar of the Garter, and carried a Bible bound in green velvet in his hand. The Lord Chamberlain, preceded by the drums and trumpets, then returned to the throne-room, where her Majesty was, to attend her to the chapel; and in the course of a few minutes the doors again opened, and, amidst the performance of the National Anthem, the Queen, attended by twelve bridesmaids, the *élite* of the beauty of the day, and a splendid procession of all the officers of the Court, entered the chapel, and advanced with a slow and dignified step to the altar. The ceremony then proceeded according to the accustomed ritual, the Queen pronouncing what was required of her in it in an audible manner, with a voice remarkable for brilliancy and musical tone. The Duke of Sussex gave the bride away; and exactly at a quarter to one o'clock the pealing of the guns in the Park announced that at that moment the happy Bridegroom had placed

the ring upon the finger of his Royal Bride. The remaining benedictions over, the Queen shook hands cordially with the members of the Royal Family present; amongst whom, with a marked affection, the Queen Dowager Adelaide, who had watched the proceedings throughout with almost the interest of a mother. Prince Albert also kissed the Queen Dowager's hand, and acknowledged her congratulations; and then taking the hand of his Wife and Queen in his, walked with her out of the chapel, the Royal pair being attended by her Majesty's suite.

Her Majesty and the Prince proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where a splendid breakfast was prepared for the illustrious visitors invited to the marriage; after partaking of which the happy couple proceeded to Windsor Castle to pass the honeymoon.

In the evening a grand State Banquet was given at St. James's Palace, and dinner parties were given by the Queen Dowager, and the various members of the Cabinet. For the public enjoyment the theatres were thrown open gratis; and the streets were magnificently illuminated.

A description of the wedding cake used at these Royal Nuptials may be interesting in after time. It weighed nearly 300lb., and was three yards in circumference and about fourteen inches thick; made of the choicest materials, and covered with sugar of the purest white. On the top was seen the figure of Britannia, in the act of blessing the illustrious Bride and Bridegroom, who were represented somewhat incongruously in the costume of ancient Rome. These figures were nearly a foot in height. At the foot of Prince Albert was a dog, emblem of faithfulness; at those of the Queen a pair of turtle doves. A Cupid writes in a volume the date of the happy marriage; whilst various other Cupids sport, enjoying themselves as such interesting personages generally do. On the top of the cake were numerous bouquets of white flowers, tied with true-lovers' knots of white satin ribbon, intended for presents to the guests at the nuptial breakfast.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

APRIL

GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL DIED APRIL 13, 1759.

LATE in life, Handel was afflicted with blindness; he nevertheless, continued to perform concertos and other organ pieces, and even composed; and he assisted at one of his oratorios a week only before his decease, which took place on a Good Friday, it is said, according to his wish. He bequeathed to his amanuensis, Christopher Smith, the mahogany bookcase here engraved, containing 67 MS. volumes of Handel's compositions: 33 operas, 22 oratorios; the Chandos, coronation, and funeral anthems; Te Deums, jubilates, serenades, grand and organ concertos, the water music, &c., for which the King of Prussia offered, in vain, 2000 guineas. After Smith's death, the relics were purchased



BOOKCASE, AND AUTOGRAPH OF G. F. HANDEL.

by Messrs. Harrison and Greatorex; and at the death of the latter, by Dr. Ireland, Dean of Westminster, who bequeathed the treasure to Mr. Brown Smith, organist of St. John's Church, Waterloo-road.

HENRY FIELDING BORN AT SHARPHAM PARK, APRIL 22, 1707.

In one of the wainscoted rooms of the gabled house shown in the Illustration, Henry Fielding, "the prose Homer of human nature," first saw the light. Fielding was of high birth: his father (a grandson of the Earl of Denbigh) was a general in the army, and his mother the daughter of a judge. The general had a large family, and was a bad economist, and Henry was early familiar with embarrassments.

At Sharpham Park were, till lately, preserved a coat and leathers which Fielding once wore. The greater part of the house has been taken down; the remaining portion is tenanted as a farm dwelling. Sharpham has, however, been an important place: it was originally the country-house of the Abbot of Glastonbury, who went thither by water from his abbey.

A well-timbered park surrounded the manor-house at Sharpham; of this little remains, the land being divided, and stocked with cattle, whose well-conditioned sides generally proclaim the fatness of the soil. So rich an appurtenance to the Abbey was not, of course, overlooked by Henry VIII. At the Dissolution: the last Abbot, Richard Whiting, refused to yield, but fled to Sharpham, whither he was pursued, and being taken, was dragged upon a hurdle to the Tor-hill, Glastonbury, where, without regard to his age or character, the poor Abbot was executed; his severed head was set upon the portal of his own Abbey, and the four quarters of his abused trunk sent to bleach in the wind at Wells, Bath, Ipswich, and Bridgewater.

Within these twenty years three editions of Fielding's works, two of them illustrated by the pencils of artists who are very princes of humour, have failed to become popular; notwithstanding Fielding's truth and originality of delineation, skill in language, dramatic power, and brilliancy of wit, which have never been surpassed. It was in reviewing one of these reprints, that an acute critic exclaimed: "How refreshing it is to return to the vigorous, healthy air of his style, after being perfumed and pastilled to death by the tawdry trash of his day. There is more strength in half a page of Fielding or Smollett, than in a

whole shipload of the diluted, maudlin, sickly sentimentality with which the so-called fashionable novelists—male, female, and epicene—drench their patient."



SHARPHAM PARK, SOMERSET, THE BIRTHPLACE OF HENRY FIELDING.

SHAKSPEARE BAPTISED APRIL 26, 1564.

TURNING to the Register of Stratford-upon-Avon, among the baptisms, we find the most important entry in this or any other register in the world:—

1564, April 26. Gulielmus filius Johannes Shakspeare.

These few syllables attest the baptism of "William the son of John Shakspeare." No record has been found of the day of his birth; but tradition has



ANCIENT FONT AT STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

assigned it to St. George's Day, April 23, three days before the entry of his baptism. The ancient font of the Holy Trinity Church, at Stratford, inferred from its architectural character, to have been put up in the reign of Edward III., although much mutilated, and long removed, is preserved to this day, on account of the probability, if not the certainty, of its being the font wherein Shakespeare and his family were baptised. See the Shakspearian Number (281) of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

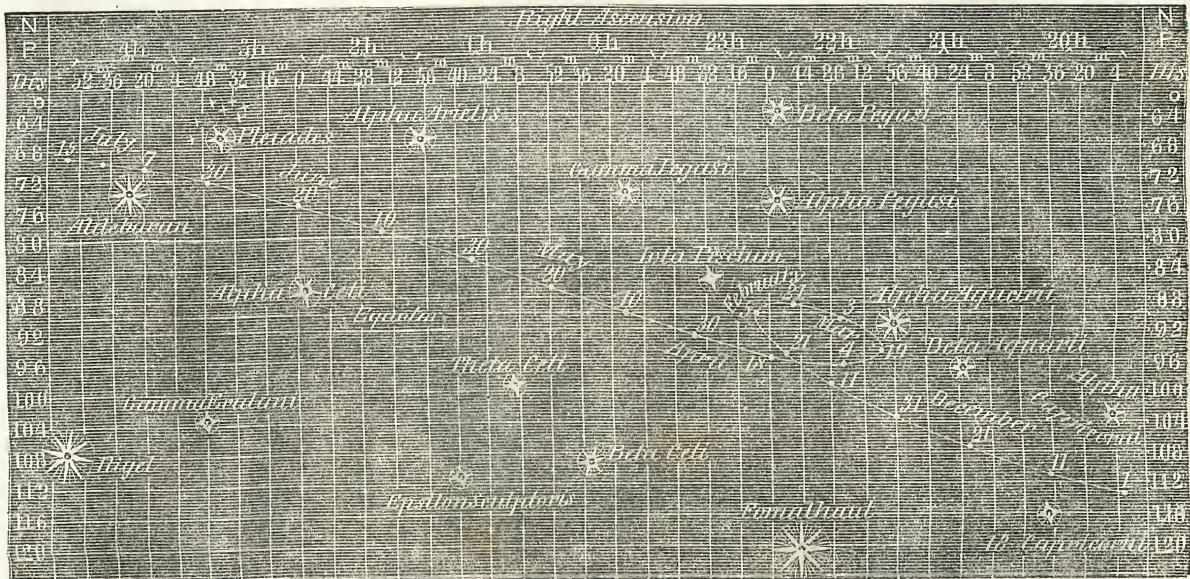
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

APRIL.

THE SUN is situated north of the Equator, and is moving north; on the 20th, at 10h. 31m. A.M. he passes from the sign Aries (the Ram) into that of Taurus

at the beginning of the month, and near the E. point of the horizon at the end of the month. She is moving eastward among the stars, is at her greatest brilliancy on the 5th, and near the Moon on the 23rd. For her path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the accompanying diagram.

THE PATH OF VENUS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1853, TO JULY 15, 1854.



Scale, 21 degrees to one inch.

(the Bull); having been in the former sign 30 days 12 hours 10 minutes. His distance from the Earth on the morning of the 1st is 95,000,000 miles, increasing to 95,379,300 by the 15th. He rises at the commencement of the month a little S. of the E. by N.; at that point, on the 7th; and near the E.N.E., at the end of the month.

On the 1st the Moon is in the constellation Taurus; on the 4th, in Gemini; on the 6th, in Cancer; on the 8th, in Leo; on the 10th, in Virgo; on the 14th, in Libra; on the 15th, she enters Scorpio; on the 16th, is in Ophiuchus; on the 17th, in Sagittarius; on the 19th, in Capricornus; and on the 21st, in Aquarius. On the 23rd she is in Pisces; on the 24th, in Cetus; on the 25th, in Pisces; on the 26th, re-enters Cetus; from thence passes into Aries; and on the 28th, into Taurus. She reaches her extreme north declination on the 5th; is on the Equator on the morning of the 12th; reaches her extreme south declination on the 18th; is on the Equator on the 25th; and is about 24° N. of the Equator on the last day. She is near Saturn on the 1st; Mars on the 9th; Jupiter on the 19th; Venus on the 23rd; Mercury on the 24th; Uranus on the 27th; and Saturn on the 29th.

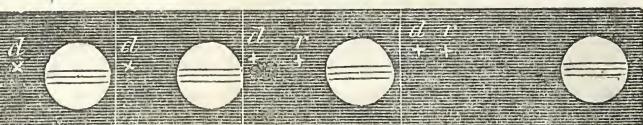
MERCURY is in the constellation Pisces till the 18th, and in Cetus till the end of the month. He rises before the Sun by about 33m. throughout the month. He sets before the Sun; and is not favourably situated for observation during this month. He is moving westward among the stars till the 4th; is stationary on the 5th; is moving eastward from the 6th; is in Aphelion on the 16th; at his greatest western elongation on the 20th; and near the Moon on the 24th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in June.

VENUS is in the constellation Aquarius till the 21st, and in Pisces to the end of the month. She is a morning star; and rises on the 1st at 4h. 8m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 3h. 42m. A.M.; and on the 30th, at 3h. 16m. A.M., near the E. by S.

MARS is in the constellation Leo throughout the month. He sets on the 1st at 4h. 55m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 3h. 56m. A.M.; and on the 30th, at 2h. 56m. A.M., near the W.N.W. point of the horizon; he soths at an altitude of 53° on the 1st; of 53° on the 15th, and of 51° on the 30th. He is moving westward among the stars till the 9th, is stationary on the 10th, is moving eastward from the 11th, and is near the Moon on the 9th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in May.

JUPITER is in the constellation Sagittarius throughout the month. He rises on the 1st at 3h. 1m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 2h. 15m. A.M.; and on the 30th, at 1h. 16m. A.M., near the S.E. by E. point of the horizon; he soths at the middle of an altitude of 17° nearly. He is moving eastward among the stars, is in quadrature with the sun on the 16th, and near the Moon on the 19th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in August.

RELATIVE POSITIONS OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES TO THE DISC OF THE PLANET AT THE TIMES OF ECLIPSE.



JUPITER'S SATELLITES, Eclipses of, as seen through an inverting telescope,
(Continued on page 52.)

Days of the Month.	TIMES OF THE PLANETS SOUTHHING, OR PASSING THE MERIDIAN.						JUPITER'S SATELLITES.						OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.						
							Eclipses of												
	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Uranus.	1st Satellite. Dis. D. Re-ap. R.	2nd Satellite. Dis. D. Re-ap. R.	3rd Satellite. 15 4 49 A.M. R.	4th Satellite. 8 5 7 A.M. R.	2nd Satellite. 5 5 25 A.M. R.	28 Librae	d.	h.	m.	At which limb of the Moon.	Between what Latitudes visible.		
Morning.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Afternoon.		D. H. M. 6 5 6 A.M. D.	D. H. M. 12 2 36 A.M. D.	15 4 49 A.M. R.	8 5 7 A.M. R.	5 5 25 A.M. R.	15 5 4 A.M. R.	d.	h.	m.				
1	11 8	9 40	9 27	7 9	3 8	1 56													
6	10 46	9 30	9 6	5 52	2 51	1 37													
11	10 32	9 22	8 45	6 34	2 33	1 19													
16	10 24	9 16	8 27	6 17	2 16	1 0													
21	10 21	9 12	8 10	5 59	1 59	0 41													
26	10 23	9 8	7 53	5 41	1 42	0 23													
30	10 26	9 6	7 40	5 26	1 28	0 8													

TIMES OF CHANGES OF THE MOON,
And when she is at her greatest distance (Apogee)
or at her least distance (Perigee) from the Earth
in each Lunation.

	D. H. M.	
FIRST QUARTER .. .	5 3 22 P.M.	6 23 43
FULL MOON .. .	13 5 57 A.M.	11 23 49
LAST QUARTER .. .	20 0 14 A.M.	16 0 1
NEW MOON .. .	27 6 14 A.M.	21 0 18
APOGEE .. .	4 5 0 P.M.	26 0 39
PERIGEE .. .	16 5 0 P.M.	30 0 58

RIGHT ASCENSIONS AND NORTH POLAR DISTANCES OF THE PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

Days of the Month.	MERCURY.		VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.		URANUS.	
	Right Ascension.	North Polar Distance.										
1	23h. 46m	90° 15'	22h. 18m	96° 7'	10h. 7m	74° 54'	19h. 46m	111° 20'	3h. 47m	71° 52'	2h. 34m	75° 17'
6	23 43	91 54 22	27	96 8	10 5	74 59	19 49	111 14	3 49	71 44	2 35	75 7
11	23 49	92 30 22	40	95 52	10 5	75 11	19 51	111 9	3 51	71 36	2 37	75 1
16	23 49	92 6 22	53	95 19	10 6	75 29	19 53	111 4	3 54	71 28	2 38	74 56
21	23 49	90 50 23	9	94 30	10 8	75 52	19 55	111 0	3 56	71 20	2 38	74 51
26	0 39	88 52 23	25	93 28	10 11	76 20	19 56	110 57	3 58	71 12	2 40	74 47
30	0 58	86 53 23	38	92 30	10 14	76 46	19 57	110 55	4 0	71 6	2 40	74 47



QUEEN VICTORIA : EVENTS DURING HER REIGN (NO. 5) — CHRISTENING OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR, JANUARY 25, 1842.

Day of Month	Day of Week	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, FESTIVALS, &c.	SUN.						MOON.						DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.						HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.				Day of the Year
			RISES.	SOUTHS.	Before 12 o'Clock.	Height above horizon	SETS.	RISES.	SOUTHS.	Morning.	Afternoon	Height above horizon	SETS.	Before Sunrise.	O'Clock.	Mon. & Age	After Sunet.	O'Clock.	8	9	10	11	12	Morning.	Afternoon
1 M	St. Phil. & St. Jas.	4 35	3	1 53	1 2	7 21	6 42	3 23	6 4	Morning.	Morning.	4						4	20	4 35	121				
2 Tu	[Pr. Ar. b. 1850	4 33	3	9 53	2 2	7 23	7 24	4 13	6 41		0 10	5						4 55	5 10	122					
3 W	Invent. of Cross	4 31	3 16	54	1 4	7 24	8 18	5 3	6 3	1 2	1 0	6						5 30	5 50	123					
4 Th	Length of day 14h 57m	4 29	3 22	54	1 2	7 26	9 21	5 52	6 1	1 4		7						6 10	6 35	124					
5 F	Beta Leonis S at 8h 48m P.M.	4 28	3 28	54	3 4	7 27	10 31	6 40	58	2 9		8						7 0	7 30	125					
6 S	St. J. Evangelist	4 26	3 33	55		7 29	11 42	7 26	53	3	2 33	9						8 5	8 50	126					
7 S	3RD S. aft. EAST.	4 24	3 37	55	1 4	7 30	Afternoon	8 12	48	2	2 52	10						9 30	10 10	127					
8 M	Half-Quarter Day	4 22	3 42	55	1 7	7 32	2 14	8 57	42	3	9	11						10 45	11 20	128					
9 Tu	Spica souths 10h 8m P.M.	4 21	3 45	55	3 7	7 33	3 32	9 43	36	1 2	3 24	12						11 45	No Tide.	129					
10 W	Arcturus souths at 10h 55m P.M.	4 19	3 48	56	7	7 35	4 54	10 10	30	30	4	13						0 10	0 35	130					
11 Th	Easter Term ends	4 17	3 51	56	1 4	7 36	6 20	11 22	24	3 53		14						0 50	1 15	131					
12 F	Moon eclipsed, invisible at Greenwich	4 15	3 52	56	1 7	7 38	7 48	Morning.		4 12		15						1 35	1 55	132					
13 S	Old May-Day	4 14	3 54	56	3 7	7 39	9 17	0 17	18	1 4	4 36	16						2 10	2 35	133					
14 S	4TH S. aft. EAST.	4 12	3 54	57		7 41	10 41	1 17	14	1 5	8	17						2 55	3 15	134					
15 M	Length of day 15h 31m	4 11	3 54	57	1 7	7 42	11 52	2 20	11	3 55		18						3 35	4 0	135					
16 Tu	Epsilon Bootis souths 11h 1m P.M.	4 10	3 54	57	1 2	7 44	Morning.	3 25	11	4	6 59	19						4 20	4 45	136					
17 W	Twilight ends 11h 3m	4 8	3 53	57	3 4	7 45	0 47	4 28	12	8 14		20						5 10	5 35	137					
18 Th	Length of night 8h 19m	4 6	3 51	58	7	7 47	1 25	5 27	16	9 38		21						6 5	6 35	138					
19 F	St. Dunstan	4 5	3 49	58	1 7	7 48	1 51	6 21	20	11 1		C						7 5	7 40	139					
20 S	Day increased 8h	4 4	3 46	58	1 7	7 49	2 11	7 11	25	4 Afternoon		23						8 20	9 0	140					
21 S	5TH S. aft. EAST.	4 3	3 43	58	3 7	7 50	2 27	7 58	31	1 42		24						9 40	10 15	141					
22 M	[ROGATION SUN.	4 2	3 39	59	7 5	7 52	2 42	8 42	36	1 2 58		25						10 50	11 20	142					
23 Tu	Alpha Serpentis S 11h 32m P.M.	4 0	3 34	59	7 53	2 58	9 25	43	1 4 11		26							11 50	No Tide.	143					
24 W	Qu. Vict. b. 1819	3 59	3 29	59	1 7	55	3 10	10 8	49	5 24		27						0 15	0 35	144					
25 Th	Asc. D. H. Th.	3 58	3 24	59	1 7	56	3 26	10 53	54	6 37		28						1 0	1 20	145					
26 F	[Trin. Trm. beg.	3 57	3 18	59	1 7	58	3 46	11 39	58	7 48		29						1 40	2 0	146					
27 S	K. of Han.b., 1819	3 56	3 11	59	3 7	59	4 9	Afternoon	61	1 8 59		30						2 20	2 35	147					
28 S	S. aft. Asc. DAY.	3 55	3 4 60	8 0	4 40	1 16	63	3 10	3			31						2 55	3 10	148					
29 M	K. Ch. II. r. 1660	3 54	2 57	60	8 1	5 20	2 7 64	1 2	10 56			3						3 30	3 45	149					
30 Tu	Mercury in Perihelion at 7h 10m A.M.	3 53	2 49	60	8 2	6 10	2 57	64	11 39			4						4 0	4 20	150					
31 W	Night decreased 8h 26m	3 52	2 41	60	8 3	7 9	3 47	62	1 4	Morning.		5						4 35	4 55	151					

NATIONAL SPORTS.



MAY.—RACING.

CHRISTENING OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales was born on the 9th November, 1841, and was christened "Albert Edward," in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on the 25th of January, 1842, with circumstances of great magnificence.

So highly decorated an edifice needed but little preparation for the late ceremony; and little was attempted. Before the altar was raised a dais, or *haut pas*, in the centre of which was placed the baptismal font on a purple velvet and gold ottoman: this font consists of a golden salver, on which rest a pedestal and bowl used at the Christening of Charles II., whence rises a second pedestal bearing a shallow lotus-leaved vase containing the water. Semicircularly on the *haut pas* were placed twelve chairs and fald-stools, of purple and gold. Upon the altar were arranged the communion-services of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, and St. George's, comprising six salvers, eight large tankards and flagons, two cups, and ten smaller vessels, of gold, or silver-gilt. The entire floor of the chapel was covered with a purple carpet, ornamented with the star of the Order of the Garter, and the cross or shield of St. George.

At half past twelve o'clock, the Royal procession left the quadrangle of the Castle in carriages, and soon reached Wolsey's Hall. Shortly afterwards, the Archbishop of Canterbury entered the platform, and stood before the font; and was joined by the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London, Norwich, Winchester, and Oxford, and the Deans and Canons of Windsor. The Royal procession then left Wolsey's Hall, the Queen and Prince Albert and their attendants filing off, and entering the choir by the north door, to the right; and the King of Prussia and suite, the Duchesses of Kent and Cambridge, and the Duke and Princess Augusta of Cambridge, entering by the opposite, or southern door. The Queen, in a few seconds, appeared, conducted by Prince Albert, and preceded by the Lord Chamberlain and Master of the Household, when the company rose, and the band played the march from "Joseph." The Queen wore

the robes of Sovereign of the order of the Garter and a circlet of diamonds: her Majesty was supported by Prince Albert, the Duke of Sussex, Prince George of Cambridge, and Princes Ferdinand and Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. The Duke of Wellington stood behind her Majesty's chair, bearing the sword of State.

The march having been concluded, the Archbishop of Canterbury, standing behind the font, and supported as before, commenced reading the usual baptismal service; during the greater part of which the Queen, Prince Albert, the King of Prussia, and other Royal and distinguished personages, kneeled. The King of Prussia, and the other Royal sponsors, repeated the usual responses in an audible tone of voice.

Amongst the illustrious persons present at this august ceremony, were—the Queen, in the robes of the Sovereign of the Order of the Garter, Prince Albert, the Duke of Sussex, Prince George of Cambridge, the Princes Ferdinand and Leopold Saxe-Coburg, the Duke of Wellington, bearing the sword of state, and the King of Prussia. The last named was one of the Sponsors, the other Sponsors were the Duchess of Kent, proxy for the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg; the Duchess of Cambridge, proxy for the Duchess of Saxe-Gotha; the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, proxy for the Princess Sophia; the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

In the evening a magnificent banquet was served in St. George's Hall to 140 distinguished guests, a servant in the Royal livery being behind each chair; and afterwards was a concert. The Christening Cake was about thirty inches in diameter, and with its figured ornaments stood upwards of four feet high.

In the town of Windsor the joyous event of the day was variously celebrated. A large party dined at the Town-hall, and the poor were feasted at their homes. The streets were illuminated. In the metropolis several of the public bodies gave dinners; and the streets were also partially illuminated.

MAY

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE DIED AT ST.
HELENA, MAY 5, 1821.

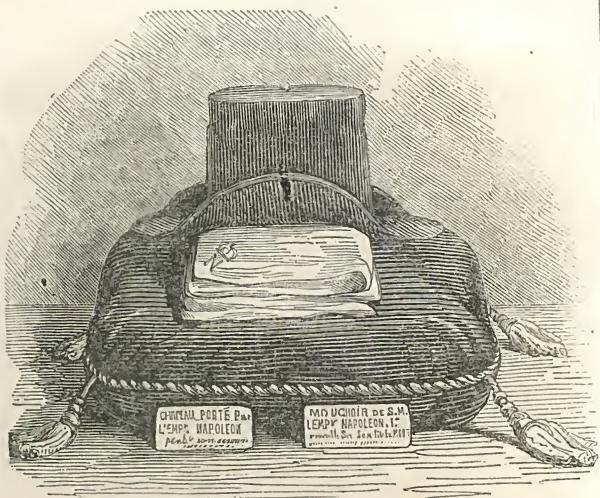
In the Musée des Souverains, recently collected in the Louvre at Paris, is an entire hall devoted to the Napoleon family. Here is Bonaparte's sword worn as Consul; several articles of his toilet; his little writing-desk; and the hat which served the illustrious prisoner throughout the whole of his residence at St. Helena. It is of beaver, but is completely worn out at the back. The brim is broken in two places, and has been rudely mended with needle and silk. The lining is of silk, of hazel colour, quite faded, and stuffed with cotton. Here is also a fine cambric handkerchief, embroidered with the initial "N," surmounted by the Imperial Crown. This handkerchief the Emperor held in his hand at the moment when he breathed his last sigh, and with it he wiped away the last drops of perspiration that bathed his brows. It was religiously preserved by M. Pierron, maître d'hôtel to the Emperor, and has been presented by him to the Musée, together with the hat just described. Another interesting relic of Napoleon is preserved in the magnificent collection of arms in Windsor Castle. This is a sword of the Emperor. The hilt and guard are of ornoult, beautifully chased, the style of ornamentation being in the classic taste which arose after the first Revolution: the head of Medusa, the thunderbolts of Jupiter, figures of Neptune, &c., being amongst the enrichments. The blade is engraved for a short way below the hilt, and gilded, and a small shield-formed part is blue. The scabbard is of black leather, the chape, &c., being of or-moulu. A sword similar in character to this is, we believe, in the possession of the Duke of Wellington, and was taken at Waterloo.

The last days of Napoleon were attended by some extraordinary circumstances. On the 2nd of May, in his wanderings, the Emperor spoke of nothing but France, of his son, and of his old companions in arms. "Steingel, Dessaix, Massena! ah! the victory will be gained; hasten, urge the charge; we have them!" On a sudden, he recovered his strength, leaped on the ground, and was bent on going into the garden. His end evidently approached. On the 3rd he called his executors together. "I am about to die," he said, adding advice for their future conduct. On the 4th, Napoleon took only a little orange-flower water. The weather was stormy: the rain fell in torrents, and the wind blew a hurricane. The willow under which Napoleon used to enjoy the fresh air was blown down, and several trees in the island were uprooted. On the 5th, after an agitated night, the delirium continued. He spoke with pain, uttered a few inarticulate and broken words: those of "*Tête d'armée*" (head of the army), were the last that fell from his lips; intimating that his thoughts were watching the field of battle. The spark of life appeared extinct; but, after a struggle, his pulse again beat; he sighed deeply, and Napoleon still lived. In the evening, the eyelids became fixed, and the eyes were then drawn back. The pulse stopped—went on; but within a few minutes of six o'clock, Napoleon was no more. Dr. Arnott says, "The scene of sorrow Longwood House presented on the evening that great and extraordinary man breathed his last, can never be erased from my memory."

SWORD OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON, AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Napoleon lay in state in his little bed-room, which was hung with black cloth. The corpse was placed on one of the camp beds, surrounded with little white curtains, and it was covered with the blue cloak which Napoleon wore at Marengo. At some distance, in a silver vase, were the heart and stomach in spirits of wine. At the back of the bed was an altar, where a priest read the customary prayers. All the individuals of Napoleon's suite—officers and domestics—dressed in deep mourning, were stationed on the left. The funeral took place on the 8th May; and never spectacle so sad and solemn had been witnessed in those remote regions. A party of British grenadiers bore the coffin from the hearse to the grave, into which it was let down, under the discharge of volleys of artillery. Napoleon himself had indicated the spot where he wished to lie—a small secluded recess in Haine's Valley, beside a spring overhung with willows. The remains were removed from St. Helena to Paris in 1840, where they rest in the Church of the Invalides, beneath a magnificent tomb completed in 1853.

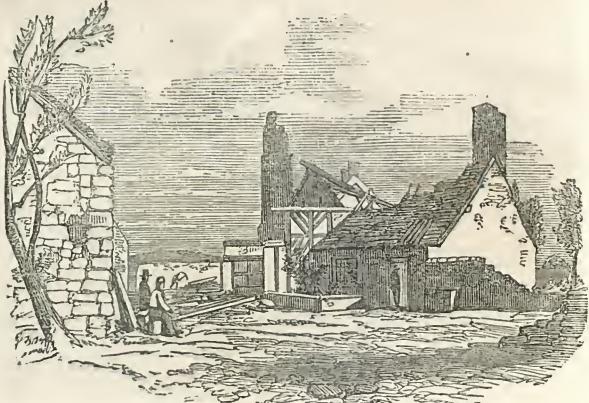
In the "History of the Captivity of Napoleon," from Sir Hudson Lowe's Letters and Journals (published in 1853), appears the following remarkable and gratifying statement—"Napoleon, on his death-bed, earnestly begged Count Bertrand to use every means in his power, consistent with his honour, to effect a reconciliation with Sir Hudson Lowe; saying that he hoped he would succeed, as he himself alone had been the cause of the differences between them. This was, at all events, stated by Madame Bertrand to Admiral Lambert; and she added, that her husband was very desirous to fulfil Napoleon's dying wish. When this was made known to the Governor, he instantly determined to bury the past conduct of Bertrand in oblivion, and gladly accepted the proffered reconciliation. Both the French Counts called at Plantation House together on the 12th (May, 1821), and were there courteously received by the Governor."



HAT AND HANDKERCHIEF OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON, IN THE MUSÉE AT PARIS.

ELIJAH FENTON, THE POET, BORN MAY 25, 1683.

On the forenoon of Sunday, May 22, 1853, was destroyed by fire, old Shelton Hall—a large, irregular, half-timbered house, situated on an elevation looking over the town of Stoke-upon-Trent, and the extensive railway station. It was picturesque from its diversity and antique appearance, much fallen into decay; it was occupied for many years as the homestead of Shelton farm; but was marked as the old family seat of the Fentons of Staffordshire—a family whose pedigree ascends to the time of Henry III. It was here that Elijah Fenton, the



REMAINS OF SHELTON HALL, THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE POET FENTON.

friend and coadjutor of Pope, was born. Elijah was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, and was designed for the Church; but conscientious scruples prevented his taking orders. He was patronised by the Earl of Cork and Orrery, with whose son, Lord Boyle, he travelled on the Continent; and, subsequently, by Mr. St. John (Pope's Lord Boilingbroke); by Mr. Crags, the statesman; and, up to the period of his death, by the widow of Sir William Trumbull. Fenton's share in "Pope's Homer" was the version of the 1st, 4th, 19th, and 20th books of the "Odyssey," which Dr. Johnson pronounces to be not distinguishable from those translated by Pope. His versification is marked by grace and elegance. He was an eminent scholar and an amiable man; in proof of which, we quote Pope's letter (the original MS. of which is still preserved) to his other coadjutor in the Odyssey, Broome, on the occasion of the death of Fenton, at the age of 47 years. In this letter, Pope writes:—

"I shall with pleasure take upon me to draw this amiable, quiet, deserving, unpretending, Christian and philosophical character, in his epitaph. There truth may be spoken in a few words: as for flourish, and oratory, and poetry, I leave them to younger and more lively writers—such as love writing for writing sake, and would rather show their own fine parts yn report the valuable ones of any other man. So ye elegy I renounce. I condole with you from my heart at the loss of so worthy a man, and a friend to us both. Now he is gone I must tell you he has done you many a good office, and set your character in the fairest light to some who either mistook you, or knew you not. I doubt not he has done the same for me. Adieu: let us love his memory, and profit by his example. I am, very sincerely, dear sir, your affectionate and real servant,
August 29th, 1730.

"A. POPE.
"To the Rev. Mr. Broome, at Fulham, near Harlestone, Norfolk.
"By Beeches Bag."

If Pope has been considered at times to have written letters with an eye rather to the press than to his immediate correspondents, the above must be viewed as an epistle from the heart, dwelling on real merit.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

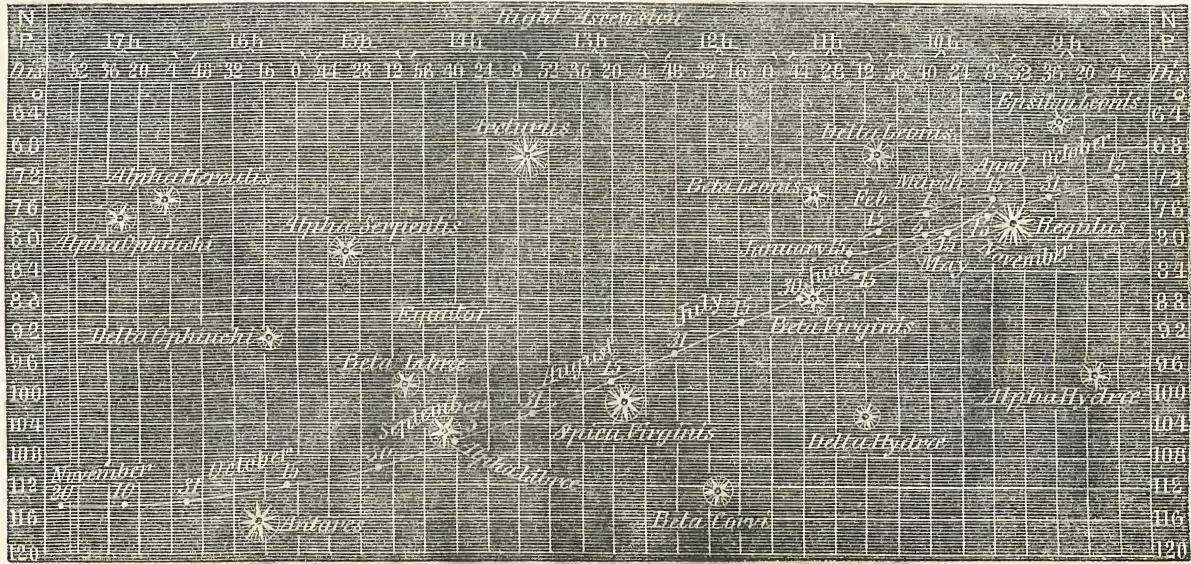
MAY.

THE SUN is situated north of the Equator, and is moving northward. On the 21st, at 10h. 38m. A.M., he passes from the sign Taurus (the Bull) to that of Gemini

At the time of the greatest obscuration less than one-fourth of the Moon's surface on the southern limb will be eclipsed.

MERCURY is in the constellation Pisces till the 8th, in Cetus till the 11th, in Aries till the 22nd, and in Taurus to the end of the month. He rises on the 1st

THE PATH OF MARS FROM OCTOBER 15, 1853, TO NOVEMBER 20, 1854.



Scale, 24 degrees to one inch.

(the Twins), having been in the former sign 31 days 7 minutes. His distance from the Earth is 96,087,600 miles on the 15th day. At the beginning of the month he rises near the E.N.E., and sets near the W.N.W.; and towards the end of the month, near the N.E. by E. and N.W. by W. On the 26th there will be an annual *Eclipse of the Sun*, but not visible to the inhabitants of Europe. It begins on the Earth at 5h. 45m. P.M., Greenwich mean time, in longitude 176° 35' W. of Greenwich; and latitude 1° 22' S.; and ends at 11h. 49m. P.M., in longitude 73° 40' W. of Greenwich, and latitude 23° N. This eclipse will be visible over the greater part of North America, the North Pacific Ocean, and Greenland.

The Moon on the 1st is in the constellation Gemini; on the 3rd, in Cancer; on the 5th, passes into Leo; on the 8th, into Virgo; and on the 11th, into Libra. On the 13th she is in Scorpio; and, passing into Ophiuchus on the same day, enters Sagittarius on the 15th; on the 17th she is in Capricornus, on the 18th in Aquarius, on the 20th in Pisces, and on the 21st in Cetus; on the 22nd she re-enters Pisces, is in Cetus on the 23rd, in Aries on the 24th, in Taurus on the 25th, in Gemini on the 28th, and in Cancer on the 31st. She is at her extreme north declination at noon, on the 2nd; crosses the Equator, going southward, on the 9th; is at her extreme south declination on the 15th; crosses the Equator, going northward, on the 22nd; and again reaches her extreme north declination on the 29th. She is near Mars on the 6th, Jupiter on the 17th, Venus on the 22nd, Uranus on the 25th, and Mercury and Saturn on the 26th. The first eclipse in the year occurs on the 12th of this month, it is a *partial Eclipse of the Moon*, invisible at Greenwich, and begins at 2h. 53m. P.M., Greenwich time; the middle of the eclipse at 3h. 45m. 30s.; and the end of the eclipse at 4h. 38m. 5s. P.M. At these times the Moon will be in the zenith of the places whose latitude and longitude are—

Latitude 17° 15' S. and Longitude 135° 40' E. of Greenwich.
" 17° 26' S. " 123° 0' E. " "
" 17° 37' S. " 110° 20' E. "

at 4h. 4m. A.M., on the 5th at 3h. 50m. A.M., on the 10th at 3h. 53m. A.M., on the 20th at 3h. 44m. A.M., and on the last day at 3h. 53m. A.M. These times precede those of the Sun by 31m. on the 1st, by 20m. on the 20th, and decrease rapidly, till, by the last day, they coincide. He sets before the Sun till the 27th, after the Sun from the 28th, and by 22m. on the 31st. He is not well situated for observation. The point of the horizon at which he rises is near the E.N.E. He is moving eastward among the stars, is near Uranus on the 17th, the Moon on the 26th, and Saturn on the 28th; is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 29th, and in Perihelion on the 30th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to neighbouring stars, see the diagram in June.

VENUS is in the constellation Pisces till the 11th, in Cetus till the 21st, and in Pisces till the end of the month. She rises on the 1st at 3h. 14m. A.M.; on the 10th, at 2h. 57m. A.M.; on the 20th, at 2h. 38m. A.M.; and on the last day at 2h. 20m. A.M., near the E. point of the horizon at the beginning of the month, and near the E. by N. at the end of the month. She is moving eastward among the stars, is at her greatest western elongation on the 9th, and near the Moon the 22nd. For her path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in April.

MARS is in the constellation Leo throughout the month. He sets on the 1st at 2h. 52m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 1h. 58m. A.M.; and on the last day, at 1h. 6m. A.M., near the W.N.W. point of the horizon at the beginning of the month, and near the W. by N. at the end of the month. He is moving eastward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 6th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the above diagram.

JUPITER is in the constellation Sagittarius till the 10th, and in Capricornus till the end of the month. He rises on the 1st at 1h. 12m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 18m. past midnight; and on the last day, at 1h. 11m. P.M., near the S.E. by E. point of the horizon. He souths at an altitude of 17° 36' on the 1st, and of

(Continued on page 52.)

Days of the Month.	TIMES OF THE PLANETS SOUTHING, OR PASSING THE MERIDIAN.						JUPITER'S SATELLITES.		OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.				
	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Uranus.	1st Satellite. Disappear.	2nd Satellite. Disappear.	Names of the Stars.	Magni- tude.	Times of disappear- ance & re-appear- ance of the Star.	At which limb of the Moon.	Be- tween what Latitudes visible
Morning.	Morning	Morning	Afternoon	Morning	Afternoon	Afternoon	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	i Leonis	6	6 7 41 P.M.	Dark	North of
10 27	9 6	7 37	5 22	1 24	0 4		8 1 28 A.M.	14 2 9 A.M. D.			6 8 46 P.M.	Bright	5° N.
10 35	9 4	7 22	5 3	1 7	Morning.		15 3 31 A.M.	21 1 54 P.M.	48 Virginis ...	6	10 0 10 A.M.	Dark	North of
10 46	9 2	7 8	4 44	0 50	11 27		23 11 54 P.M.	21 0 46 A.M. R.	Kappa Librae ..	5	10 1 15 A.M.	Bright	20° N.
11 1	9 1	6 54	4 24	0 33	11 9		31 1 47 A.M.	28 1 31 A.M. D.	18 Ophiuchi....	6	12 8 58 P.M.	Bright	65° N. to
11 20	9 1	6 41	4 4	0 16	10 50					12 9 45 P.M.	Bright	15° S.	
11 43	9 1	6 28	3 44	Morning.	10 32		1 3 18 A.M.R.	14 1 47 A.M. R.		14 0 19 A.M.	Bright	35° N. to	
Afternoon	9 1	6 16	3 24	11 42	10 13		24 3 16 A.M.R.	21 1 59 A.M. D.		14 0 58 A.M.	Dark.	65° N.	

	Days of the Month.	RIGHT ASCENSIONS AND NORTH POLAR DISTANCES OF THE PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.											
		MERCURY.		VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.		URANUS.	
		Right Ascension	North Polar Dis- tance.	Right Ascension	North Polar Dis- tance.	Right Ascension	North Polar Dis- tance.	Right Ascension	North Polar Dis- tance.	Right Ascension	North Polar Dis- tance.	Right Ascension	North Polar Dis- tance.
FIRST QUARTER	5D. 9H. 30M. A.M.	1	1h. 4m	86° 19'	23h. 42m	92° 14'	10h. 14m	76° 53'	19h. 57m	110° 55'	4h. 1m	71° 4'	2h. 41m
FULL MOON	12 3 36 P.M.	6	1 31	83 18	0 0	90 51	10 19	77 30	19 58	110 53	4 4	70 56	2 42
LAST QUARTER	19 6 33 A.M.	11	2 2	79 50	0 18	89 19	10 24	78 10	19 58	110 53	4 6	70 49	2 43
NEW MOON	26 8 47 P.M.	16	2 35	76 19	0 37	87 41	10 30	78 55	19 59	110 53	4 9	70 41	2 41
PERIGEE	2 11 0 A.M.	21	3 15	72 42	0 56	85 58	10 37	79 42	19 58	110 55	4 12	70 34	2 45
APOGEE	11 11 0 A.M.	26	3 58	69 21	1 16	84 11	10 44	80 33	19 58	110 57	4 14	70 26	2 46
APOGEE	29 At Midnight.	31	4 44	66 43	1 36	82 22	10 51	81 27	19 57	111 0	4 17	70 19	2 47



QUEEN VICTORIA: EVENTS DURING HER REIGN (NO. 6).—RECEPTION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Day of Month	Day of Week	ANNIVERSARIES, OC- CURRENCES, FES- TIVALS, &c.	SUN.						MOON.						DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.						HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.						Day of the Year				
			SOUTHS.			RISES.			SOUTHS.			RISES.			SETS.			O'Clock.	1	2	3	4	O'Clock.	8	9	10	11	12	Morning.	Afternoon.	
			H. M.	M. s.	Deg. above horizon.	H. M.	M. s.	Deg. above horizon.	H. M.	M. s.	Deg. above horizon.	H. M.	M. s.	Deg. above horizon.	O'Clock.	1	2	3	4	O'Clock.	8	9	10	11	12	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	Nicomede	3 51	2 32	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	4	8 16	4 35	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 12																				152
2	F	Antares souths at 11h 36m P.M.	3 51	2 23	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	5	9 27	5 21	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 38																				153
3	S	Oxford Term ends	3 50	2 13	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	6	10 39	6 5	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 58																				154
4	S	WHIT SUNDAY	3 50	2 36	1	8	7	Afternoon	6 49	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 13																				155
5	M	Whit Monday	3 49	1 53	61	8	8	1 8	7 33	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 27																			156	
6	Tu	Whit Tuesday	3 48	1 43	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	9	2 25	8 19	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 42																			157	
7	W	Emb. Week. Oxf.	3 47	1 32	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	10	3 47	9 7	27	1 57																			158	
8	Th	[Term begins	3 47	1 21	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	11	5 13	10	0 21 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 13																			159	
9	F	Antares souths at 11h 9m P.M.	3 46	1 10	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	11	6 42	10	57 16 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 35																			160	
10	S	Alpha Serpentis souths at 10h 21m P.M.	3 46	0 58	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	12	8 12	11	59 13	3 1																			161	
11	S	TRINITY SUNDAY	3 45	0 46	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	13	9 32	Morning		3 42																			162	
12	M	[St. Barnabas	3 45	0 34	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	14	10 36	1 6	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 39																			163	
13	Tu	No twilight	3 45	0 22	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	15	11 21	2 12	12	5 51																			164	
14	W	Length of day 16h 31m	3 45	0 10	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	16	11 53	3 15	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 17																		165		
15	Th	Corpus Christi	3 44	After 12 o'clock.	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	16	Morning	4 14	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 45																			166	
16	F	[Trin. Term e.	3 44	0 16	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	16	0 17	5 7	24	10 11																		167		
17	S	St. Alban	3 44	0 28	62	8	16	0 34	5 55	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 30																		168		
18	S	1ST S. aft. TRIN.	3 44	0 41	62	8	17	0 49	6 41	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	Afternoon																		169		
19	M	Length of night 7h 27m	3 44	0 54	62	8	17	1 3	7 25	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 1																		170		
20	Tu	Q. Vic. Acc. 1837	3 44	1 76	62	8	18	1 18	8 47 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 14																			171		
21	W	W. Q. Vic. Proc. 1837	3 44	1 20	62	8	18	1 34	8 52	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 27																		172		
22	Th	Alpha Herculis souths at 11h 5m P.M.	3 44	1 34	62	8	18	1 52	9 37	57	5 38																		173		
23	F	Antares souths at 10h 13m P.M.	3 45	1 47	62	8	19	2 15	10 24	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 49																		174		
24	S	Midsummer Day	3 45	2 0	62	8	19	2 42	11 12	63	7 54																		175		
25	S	2ND S. aft. TRIN.	3 46	2 12	62	8	19	3 19	Afternoon	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 52																		176		
26	M	Antares souths at 10h 1m P.M.	3 46	2 25	62	8	18	4 4	0 53	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 38																		177		
27	Tu	Alpha Ophiuchi due south at 11h 5m P.M.	3 46	2 38	61 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	18	5 1	1 43	63	10 14																		178		
28	W	W. Q. Vic. cro. 1838	3 46	2 50	61 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	18	6 6	2 31	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 41																		179		
29	Th	St. Peter.	3 47	3 36	61 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	18	7 16	3 18	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 3																		180		
30	F	Alpha Lyrae souths at 11h 57m P.M.	3 47	3 15	61 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	18	8 27	4 2	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 19																		181		



JUNE.—OTTER-HUNTING.

VISIT OF KING LOUIS PHILIPPE TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

In September, 1843, Queen Victoria first set the example of sealing and confirming with the Royal sanction the amicable relations, of nearly thirty years' duration, between England and France, by paying King Louis Philippe a visit at the Château of Eu. For although this visit was strictly personal, there can be no doubt that it was intended, not alone as a mark of esteem towards the then ruler of the French nation, but, through him, of amicableness and goodwill towards the French nation also. And if, unhappily, the generous confidence displayed by the illustrious guest was afterwards abused, as it is to be feared it was in the case of the Spanish marriage, there was no suspicion of this being the case till some time afterwards; and when, in October, 1844, the aged King, accompanied by his son, the Duke de Montpensier, and M. Guizot, his Prince Minister, arrived in England, to return the visit of our Queen, he was received along the whole line of his journey with a right honest welcome, and at Windsor Castle with right regal honours.

In the course of the magnificent festivities which were held in honour of the French King's visit, was a grand Chapter of the Garter, at which his Majesty was invested with the insignia of that illustrious Order. In connection with this ceremony, an anecdote is told of Louis Philippe, upon the authority of an eye-witness, strongly indicative of his desire for peace between the two countries. When the Bishop of Winchester, as Chancellor of the Order, arrived at the part of the ceremony where the knight is called upon to declare that he "will not make any unjust or unholly war upon the Sovereign of the Order," the King interrupted the prelate, and emphatically exclaimed, more than once, "No, I never will!" The same sentiments were expressed at greater length in replying to addresses from the Corporations of Windsor and of London. "The union of France and England," he said, "is of great importance to both nations; our view should be PEACE, while we leave every other country in the possession of those blessings which it has pleased Divine Providence to bestow on them.

France has nothing to ask of England, and England has nothing to ask of France, but cordial union."

On the Saturday previous to his departure (October 12), Louis Philippe visited the ancient College of Eton, in company with Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and a numerous suite. The reception on the part of the scholars was most enthusiastic;—a fact which Louis Philippe graciously commemorated in the book, when signing his name, by adding to it—"encore ému de l'accueil, que lui ont fait les élèves de cette honorable collège."

King Louis Philippe did not go to the British capital, any more than Queen Victoria had done to that of France; and he probably avoided doing so for fear of exciting the jealousy of his own subjects, who in their newspapers had already begun to quarrel with him for talking so much about peace, which they considered unworthy of him as the leader of a great and brave nation.

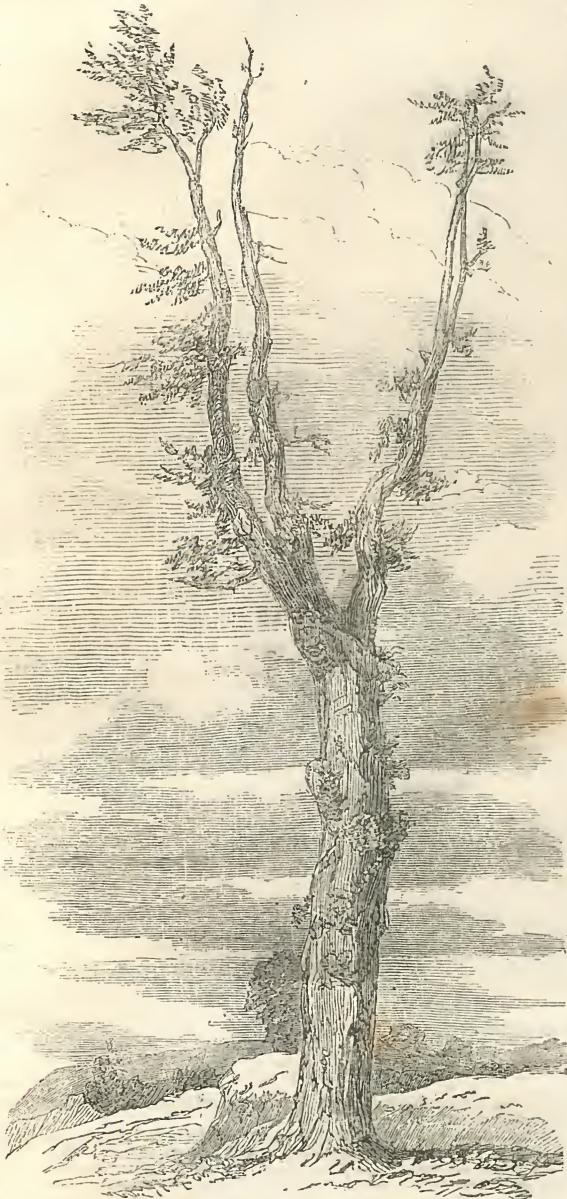
Louis Philippe, accompanied by his Royal hostess, started for Gosport on the 14th Oct.; his Majesty intending to depart thence, for Treport, near Eu, in his own ship, the *Gomer*; but a heavy storm suddenly coming on, the route was changed, and the King of the French went the same evening from Gosport to the Nine Elms station of the South-Western Railway, and thence to the New Cross station of the South-Eastern, where a special train was in readiness to convey him to Dover. At the very moment of his Majesty's arrival at the New Cross station, a configuration which destroyed the engine house was at its height. Louis Philippe arrived at Dover at half-past two, a.m., on the 15th Oct.; and, after a few hours' rest, crossed to Calais in the French steamer *Le Nord*.

Meantime, after the departure of the French King from Gosport, Queen Victoria, undismayed by the temporary war of the elements, started for the Isle of Wight in her yacht the *Comet*. On her way, her Majesty paid the French Admiral La Susse, the honour of a visit, on board the *Gomer*; where, after partaking of a *déjeuner*, she gave in French the toast of "the Health of his Majesty, King Louis Philippe"—so truly gracious and sincere was her hospitality to the last.

JUNE

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—JUNE 18, 1815.

DURING the first part of the action, the Duke of Wellington stood in the angle formed by the crossing of two roads, and on the right of the highway, beneath a solitary elm, afterwards known as "the Wellington Tree." After being mutilated and stripped by relic-hunters, who visited the battle-field, it was pur-



THE WELLINGTON-TREE.—SKETCHED ON THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.

ch'd by Mr. Children, the eminent chemist, who narrates the circumstances in the following interesting accredited document:

“Brussels, Sept. 30th, 1818.

“On Sunday morning last, I visited the field of battle, accompanied by François Brasseur, one of the guides from Mont St. Jean, who attend travellers, to point out the positions of the French and Allied Armies. My daughter had seated herself to take a sketch of the tree, when François called to us to proceed; and on my explaining the reason of our stopping, he exclaimed, “*Ma foi! en bon tens! car demain il va tomber!*” And so it was: the earth was already cleared away, and the roots prepared by the axe to receive the saw, which, the following day, was destined to bring it to the ground. The eager but unfortunate desire of thousands to possess a morsel of the tree had completely removed the bark, through its whole circumference, for nearly three feet in height, and in many places considerable portions of the wood had been cut off. In this state it would have been impossible to preserve the life of the tree, even had the owner, who occupies the farm of Papilote, been willing to suffer it to stand. The injury done annually to his corn, which was trampled under foot by the visitors to the tree, determined him to make the tree a sacrifice. Anxious that it might remain, though in death, a triumphant memorial of the great events it had witnessed, I directed my guide to treat with the farmer for the sale of it, and became the purchaser of the tree. It is now on

its way to England, and I trust the purposes to which it is destined will not be thought unworthy of this illustrious, though silent, record of the skill and gallantry of the greatest general and bravest troops that ever fought and conquered.

“Although it has thus fallen to my lot, to be the temporary possessor of this treasure, I hope I shall not be accused of having become so unworthy; and that I may be allowed to express my regret that proper measures were not taken to preserve the tree till removed by age and natural decay.

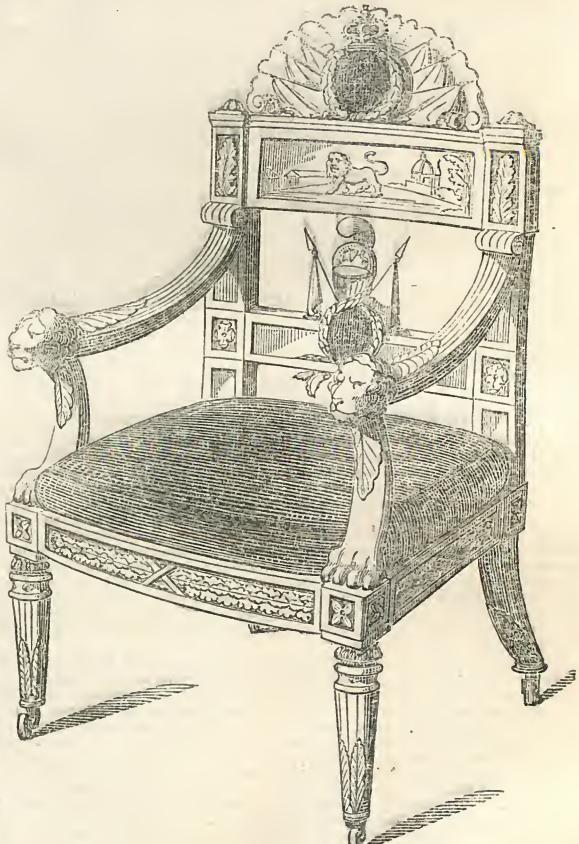
(Signed) John GEORGE CHILDREN.”

Amongst the most remarkable relics of this tree are a chair, now in Windsor Castle, presented to his Majesty George IV., by Mr. Children, and here engraved; it is placed in the guard chamber, near a memorial of the great Nelson—a portion of the mast of the *Victory*. Another chair was given by Mr. Children to the Duke of Wellington, in which we have heard he mostly sat for his portrait; and a third chair, is in the possession of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle. There is also in the British Museum a very curious portion of the tree, having an iron chain inside it, which must have been wound round it when a sapling, and over which the wood had subsequently grown. Mr. Children himself had a cabinet made of this wood to contain minerals now in the possession of his son-in-law and daughter; and many of his friends possess smaller articles manufactured from the tree.

Speaking of this tree, some one mentioned to the Duke of Wellington that it had been nearly all cut away, and that people would soon doubt if it had ever existed. The Duke at once said that he remembered the tree perfectly, and that, during the battle, a Scotch sergeant had come to him to tell him that he had observed it was a mark for the enemy's cannon, begging him to move from it. A lady said, “I hope you did, sir.” The hero replied, “I really forgot, but I know I thought it very good advice.”

The late Lord Ward, in a letter to the Bishop of Llandaff, the year after the Battle of Waterloo, says—“The term ‘Battle of Waterloo’ must have been adopted for the sake of euphony, as no part of the battle reached that village, the struggle having taken place nearer to Brussels.” Lord Ward visited the tree near which the Duke stood for so many hours with his staff, and found it pierced with at least a dozen balls, and observes, “It is quite marvellous how he escaped. After the battle the Duke joined in the pursuit, and followed for some miles. Colonel Harvey, who was with him, advised him to desist, as the country was growing less open, and he might be fired at by a raggler from behind a hedge. The Duke shouted out: ‘Let them fire away—the battle is over, and my life is of no value now!’”

One of the three letters written by the Duke *from the field* was a brief note, which, having enumerated some who had fallen, ends thus emphatically:—“*I have escaped unhurt: the finger of Providence was on me.*” What the impulse was which dictated these extraordinary words, we leave to the opinion of those who read them. . . . When the dreadful fight was over, the Duke's feelings, so long kept at the highest tension, gave way, and, as he rode amidst the groans of the wounded and the reeking carnage, and heard the rout of the vanquished and the shouts of the victors, fainter and fainter through the gloom of night, he wept, and soon after wrote the words above quoted from his letter.



THE WELLINGTON CHAIR, IN THE GUARD-CHAMBER, WINDSOR CASTLE.

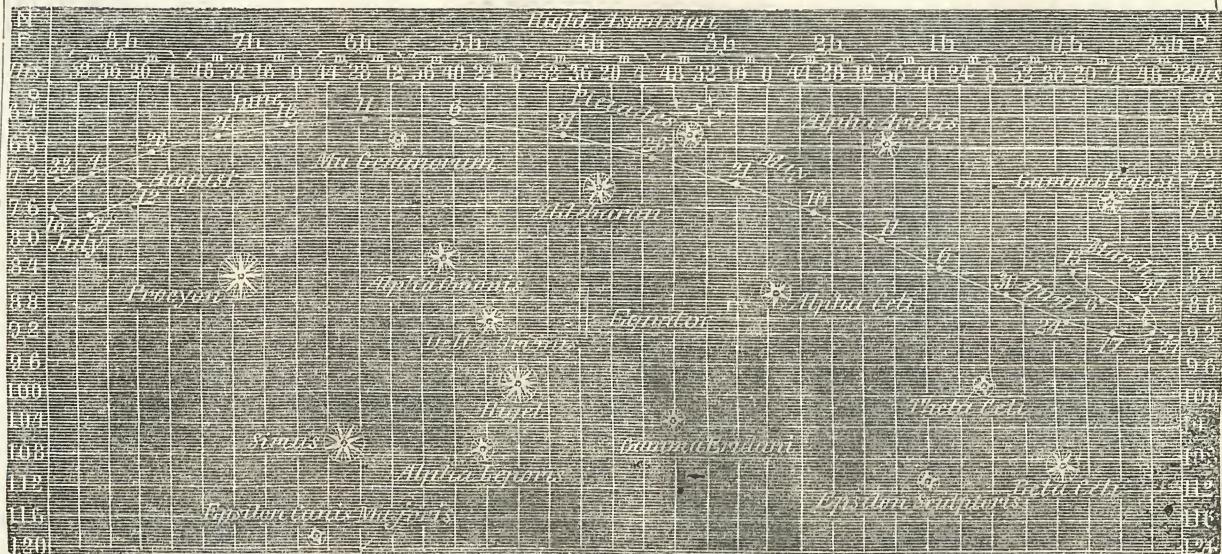
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

JUNE.

THE SUN is situated north of the Equator, and reaches his extreme north declination on the 21st. He is in the sign Gemini (the Twins) till the 21st, having been

Taurus to the end of the month. She is a morning star; and rises on the 1st at 2h. 18m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 1h. 54m. A.M.; and on the 30th, at 1h. 36m. A.M., near the E.N.E. point of the horizon. She is moving eastward among the stars, is in Aphelion on the 2nd, near Uranus on the 18th, and the Moon on the

THE PATH OF MERCURY FROM FEBRUARY 27, 1854, TO AUGUST 23, 1854.



Scale, 21 degrees to one inch.

1st that sign 31 days, 8 hours, 30 minutes. On the 21st, at 7h. 8m. P.M., he enters that of Cancer (the Crab), and summer commences. He is 96,523,400 miles distant from the Earth on the 15th. At the beginning of the month he rises at about 2° N. of E.E. by E.; and about the 21st reaches his extreme north point of rising, being about 4° N. of E.E. by E.

On the 1st the Moon is in the constellation Leo; in Virgo on the 4th; in Libra on the 8th; in Scorpio on the 9th; in Ophiuchus on the 10th; in Sagittarius on the 11th; in Capricornus on the 13th; in Aquarius on the 15th; in Pisces on the 16th; in Cetus on the 17th; and again in Pisces and Cetus on the 19th. On the 20th she passes into Aries; on the 22nd, into Taurus; on the 25th, into Gemini; on the 27th, into Cancer; and on the 28th, into Leo. She is situated about 21° north of the Equator on the 1st; crosses the Equator on the 6th; reaches her extreme south declination on the morning of the 12th; crosses the Equator on the 18th; reaches her extreme north declination at midnight on the 25th; and is about 15° N. of the Equator at the end of the month. She is near Mars on the 3rd, Jupiter on the 13th, Uranus and Venus on the 21st, Saturn on the 23rd, and Mercury on the 27th.

MERCURY is in the constellation Taurus till the 8th; in Gemini till the 24th; and in Cancer to the end of the month. He sets on the 1st, at 8h. 33m. P.M.; on the 5th, at 9h. 3m. P.M.; on the 10th, at 9h. 53m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 9h. 49m. P.M.; on the 20th, at 9h. 55 P.M.; on the 25th, at 9h. 53m. P.M.; and on the 30th, at 9h. 44m. P.M. These times follow those of the Sun by 29m. on the 1st; increasing to 1h. 20m. on the 10th, to 1h. 37m. by the 20th; and decreasing to 1h. 26m. by the 30th. He is, therefore, favourably situated for observation during the greater part of the month near the N.W. by W. point of the horizon. He is moving eastward among the stars, is near Epsilon Geminorum on the 12th, and the Moon on the 27th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the above diagram.

VENUS is in the constellation Cetus till the 7th; in Aries till the 24th; and in

21st. For her path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in April.

MARS is in the constellation Leo till the 23rd, and in Virgo to the end of the month. He sets on the 1st, at 1h. 3m. A.M., and on the 30th, at 1h. 26m. P.M. near the W. by N. point of the horizon. He souths during the month at an altitude of 41°. He is moving eastward among the stars; is in quadrature with the Sun on the 2nd, near the Moon on the 3rd, and Beta Virginis on the 29th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in May.

JUPITER is in the constellation Sagittarius throughout the month. He is visible throughout the night—rising on the 1st at 11h. 7m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 10h. 9m. P.M.; and on the 30th, at 9h. 6m. P.M., near the S.E. by E. point of the horizon. He souths at an altitude of 17° on the 1st, which decreases to 17° by the end of the month. He is moving westward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 13th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in August.

RELATIVE POSITIONS OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES TO THE DISC OF THE PLANET AT THE TIMES OF ECLIPSE.



1st Sat. 2nd Sat. 3rd Sat. 4th Sat.
JUPITER'S SATELLITES, Eclipses of, as viewed through an inverting telescope, the
(Continued on page 52.)

Days of the Month.	TIMES OF THE PLANETS SOUTHING, OR PASSING THE MERIDIAN.						JUPITER'S SATELLITES.						OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.						Names of the Stars.			Magnitude.			Times of disappearance & re-appearance of the Star.			At which limb of the Moon.		
	Mercury			Venus.		Mars.	Jupiter.		Saturn.		Uranus.	Eclipses of			Names of the Stars.			Magnitude.			Times of disappearance & re-appearance of the Star.			At which limb of the Moon.						
	Afternoon	Morning.	Afternoon	Morning.	Afternoon	Morning.	Morning.	Morning.	Morning.	Morning.	Morning.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.				
1	0 15	9 2	6 14	3 20	11 39	10 9	7 3 42 A.M. D.	7 11 7 P.M.	2 11 5 P.M.	Dark	North of 20° N.				42 Leonis.....	6	3 0 1 A.M.	Bright												
6	0 42	9 2	6 2	2 59	11 22	9 51	16 0 4 A.M. D.	15 1 41 A.M.	9 0 34 A.M.	Bright	Equator				28 Libræ.....	6	9 0 47 A.M.	Bright	to 71° N.											
11	1 6	9 4	5 51	2 38	11 5	9 32	23 1 59 A.M. D.	14 2 5 A.M.	14 3 18 A.M.	Bright	10° N. to 45° N.				A Star.....	6	14 3 30 A.M.	Dark												
16	1 26	9 6	5 40	2 16	10 48	9 13			16 2 50 A.M.	Bright	Equator				Tau 1 Aquarii..	6	16 3 34 A.M.	Dark	to 73° N.											
21	1 41	9 8	5 29	1 55	10 31	8 55			25 10 49 P.M. R.																					
26	1 50	9 11	5 18	1 33	10 14	8 36																								
30	1 53	9 13	5 10	1 15	10 0	8 21																								

TIMES OF CHANGES OF THE MOON,												RIGHT ASCENSIONS AND NORTH POLAR DISTANCES OF THE PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.																	
And when she is at her greatest distance (Apogee) or at her least distance (Perigee) from the Earth in each Lunation.												MERCURY. VENUS. MARS. JUPITER. SATURN. URANUS.																	
Days of the Month.												Right Ascension			North Polar Distance.			Right Ascension			North Polar Distance.			Right Ascension			North Polar Distance.		
FIRST QUARTER	4	0	40	A.M.	6	5	40	64	55	2	1	30	12	11	1	82	35	19	56	111	5	4	20	70	11	2	49	74	9
FULL MOON	11	10	30	P.M.	11	6	24	64	39	2	22	78	25	11	10	83	35	19	54	111	14	23	70	4	2	50	74	5	
LAST QUARTER	17	2	14	P.M.	16	7	4	65	21	2	43	76	42	11	18	84	36	19	52	111	16	4	26	69	58	2	51	74	1
NEW MOON	25	0	2	P.M.	21	7	38	66	45	3	5	75	3	11	27	85	40	19	50	111	23	4	28	69	52	2	51	73	57
PERIGEE	11	5	0	P.M.	26	8	7	68	37	3	28	73	30	11	36	86	46	19	48	111	29	4	31	69	46	2	52	73	53
APOGEE	26	8	0	A.M.	30	8	26	70	17	3	46	72	22	11	44	87	40	19	46	111	35	4	33	69	42	2	53	73	50

JULY.



QUEEN VICTORIA: EVENTS DURING HER REIGN (NO. 7)—OPENING OF
THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, OCTOBER 28, 1844.

NATIONAL SPORTS



JULY.—ANGLING.

OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

As the old Royal Exchange was opened by Queen Elizabeth in person, so the new building, erected after the destruction of the former by fire, was opened in person by Queen Victoria, accompanied by her Royal Consort. The inauguration of this new temple of commerce took place on Monday, the 28th of October, 1844. At eleven o'clock on that day, Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort set forth, in the splendid state carriage, from Buckingham Palace, accompanied by a numerous and brilliant suite, and proceeded along the Park into Pall Mall, and thence by Charing Cross, along the Strand to Temple Bar, where the Lord Mayor and civic authorities, in their finest court costume, were in attendance to receive their illustrious guests, and conduct them to the interesting scene of the day's ceremonial. It should here be stated, that upon its arriving at the bottom of St. James's-street, the Royal cortège was joined by the Ambassadors from foreign courts, in their splendid carriages. All the length of the streets through which our gracious Queen passed, the footways and windows—ay, even the roofs of the houses—were crowded with her loyal subjects, dressed out in their best, who rent the air with lusty cheering; the women waving their handkerchiefs—the men their hats; eager attention and curiosity expressed in every countenance. Flags and banners, too, waved from many a conspicuous point, mingled with inscriptions of respect and loyalty appropriate to the occasion; and, in the midst of all this confused animation, were heard the pealing of the various parish bells and strains of inciting music from the military bands.

A little better than one hour was occupied by this gorgeous out-door proceeding. At a quarter-past twelve o'clock the Royal carriage arrived at the great western entrance of the Exchange, when the band struck up "God Save the Queen;" the Royal standard was hoisted on the topmost point of the building; beneath it hung a flag, in which the Gresham, Mercers', and City arms were combined. Preceded by the Lord Mayor, her Majesty and the Royal party walked once round to the Merchants' Area, or quadrangle, after which she

proceeded to the Subscribers' Room at Lloyd's (which, as well as the Merchants' Area, was already thronged with visitors admitted by tickets), where a loyal address was presented to her Majesty by the Lord Mayor and Corporation, to which she made a gracious reply:—"It delights me to behold the restoration of this noble edifice, which my Royal ancestors regarded with favour, and which I esteem worthy of my care. Within the last three years, when fire had destroyed the ancient building, my beloved Consort laid the new foundation,* and this day I gladly celebrate the completion of the work, quickly executed, but grand and perfect in all its parts. The relief of the indigent, the advancement of science, the extension of commerce, were the objects contemplated by the founder of the Exchange. These objects are near to my heart. Their attainment will, I trust, be recorded among the peaceful triumphs of my reign; and I shall rejoice if I am thus enabled, by the blessing of Divine Providence, to promote the prosperity and happiness of all classes of my subjects."

The Queen then conferred upon the Lord Mayor, Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Magnay, the honour of a Baronetcy; and several persons were presented to her Majesty, amongst others, Mr. Tite, the architect of the building, who had the honour of kissing hands.

After a splendid banquet (the plate used being estimated at £100,000), at which her Majesty drank "Prosperity to the City of London," the Royal cortège proceeded again, in great state, to the quadrangle of the building, where the Queen proclaimed, in an audible voice, "It is my Royal will and pleasure that this building be hereafter called the Royal Exchange."

And then (at half-past two), amidst tumultuous cheering and the clang of trumpets, and the swelling strains of the national anthem, Queen Victoria descended again the steps of the Exchange, and entering one of her private carriages, returned, followed by her suite to Buckingham Palace.

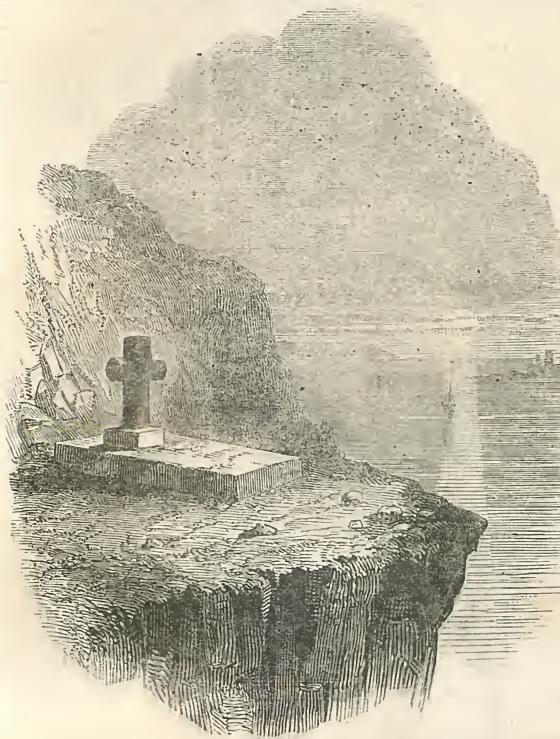
* Prince Albert laid the foundation-stone of the new building, 17th June, 1842.

JULY

CHATEAUBRIAND DIED JULY 4, 1848.

This celebrated *savant* first drew breath at the port of St. Malo, on the coast of Normandy; and, some years previous to his death, he chose for his last resting-place the islet of Grand Bay, situated to the south-west of the town. The interesting circumstance of this choice are thus related by the Malouins:—

"The father and mother of the late Viscomte were on board a vessel bound for St. Malo. It was night when they neared the coast, and a terrific storm was raging. No boat could venture to the assistance of the crew, and the vessel was wrecked upon a rock not far from the shore. It is not stated if any of the crew were lost. The mother of M. de Chateaubriand passed the night upon that rock, and there he was born. When he had reached manhood, he desired that, as his life had commenced surrounded by the ocean, so he might sleep in death, guarded by its restless waves. He accordingly purchased the rock, and built



TOMB OF CHATEAUBRIAND, AT ST. MALO.

upon it that tomb to which his remains were removed. Thus, born amid the tempest of the elements, and dying during the full of a more fearful and scarcely ended storm of human passions, he will rest in his lonely tomb, mourned over by the waters."

SIR ROBERT PEEL BORN JULY 5, 1788.

In the small cottage here depicted, near the family residence of Chamber Hall, in the neighbourhood of Bury, in Lancashire, was born one of the greatest statesmen of modern times—Sir Robert Peel. The family can be traced back for several generations, through a line of respectable progenitors; the great uncle of the first baronet, the Rev. Nicholas Peale, having held the curacy of Blackburn, in Lancashire, so far back as 1650. Two years after the birth of the statesman, his father, who had acquired an immense fortune, was returned to Parliament for Bury, and becoming intimate with Mr. Pitt, thence sprang the ambition that his son should be Pitt's successor; he was accordingly sent, at a very early age, to Harrow School.

"It is easy to enumerate many characteristics of the greatness of Sir Robert Peel. We all know the immense spread and comprehensiveness of his understanding—we all know that he, beyond all living statesmen who preceded him, thoroughly understood the workings of our noble constitution, and appreciated and sounded to the very depths the feelings and the character of the greatest deliberative, and the oldest popular assembly in the world, the British House of Commons. It is easy to speak of his ability, of his sagacity, of his indefatigable industry; but, great as were the intellectual powers of Sir Robert Peel, there was something greater still—something yet more admirable than the immense intellectual endowments with which it had pleased the Almighty to fit him; and that was his sense of public virtue: it was his purity of conscience—it was his determination to follow the public good—it was that disposition in him which, when he had to choose between personal ease and enjoyment, or again, on the other hand, between political power and distinction—when he had to choose between either of these blessings, either of these advantages, and what he knew to be the welfare of the nation, his choice was made at once; and when his choice was once made, no man ever saw him hesitate—no man ever saw him hold back from that which was necessary to give it effect."—*Speech of Mr. Gladstone at Manchester, 1853.*

DESTRUCTIVE STORM AT COLCHESTER, JULY 16, 1852.

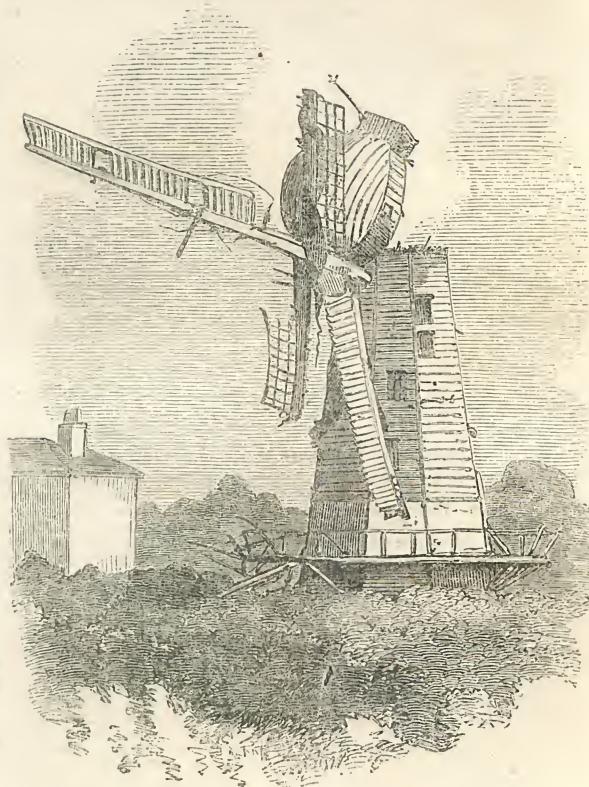
On the night of Friday, July 16, a violent storm descended upon Colchester and its neighbourhood, by which a large amount of damage was done to several

mills, especially Rainsford Mill. About half-past ten, a whirlwind commenced from the south-east, by which the sails of the above mill were broken, and the cap was blown off. Fortunately, the latter was stayed in its progress downwards by resting its edge upon the curb; one of the sail's broke off at the "middling,"



BIRTHPLACE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART., NEAR BURY, LANCASHIRE.

with the end penetrating the body of the mill. The stave was also nearly demolished. The miller was in bed in the mill, at the time the accident occurred, but escaped unhurt. The sails and the entire top part of the flock-mill in North-street were thrown on an out-house, the roof of which was forced in. The



RAINSFORD MILL, COLCHESTER, STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

mills in the Harwich-road, the Military-road, and at Greenstead, all suffered more or less. So great a destruction of mill property had not been known in this part of the county for many years. The fury of the storm lasted nearly an hour and a half, and was succeeded by torrents of rain; but no lives were lost.

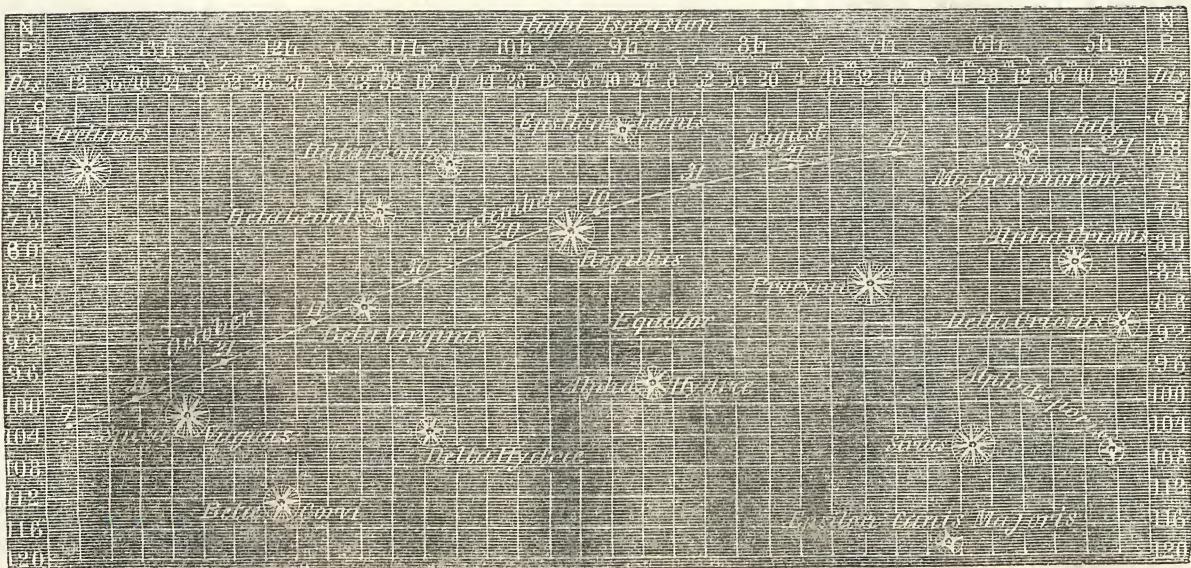
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

JULY.

The Sun is situated north of the Equator, and is moving southward. On the 23rd, at 6h 1m. A.M. he enters the sign Leo (the Lion), having been in Cancer

VENUS is in the constellation Taurus to the west; and in Gemini to the end of the month. She rises on the 1st, at 1h. 35m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 1h. 26m. A.M.; and on the last day, at 1h. 35m. A.M., near the N.E. by E. point of the horizon. She is moving eastward among the stars; is near Saturn on the 11th,

THE PATH OF VENUS FROM JULY 21 TO NOVEMBER 7, 1854.



Scale, 24 degrees to one inch.

(the Crab) 31 days 10 hours, 53 minutes. He is at his greatest distance from the Earth during the year on the 1st day, being 96,592,500 miles; and after this day his distance begins to decrease, and on the last day, it is 95,407,800 miles. He rises near the N.E. by E., and sets near N.W. by W. throughout the month; at the beginning, about 3° N., and towards the end about 6° S. of these points

The Moon is in the constellation Virgo till the 5th; on which day she passes into Libra; on the 7th, she enters Scorpio; passing on the same day into Ophiuchus; on the 8th, into Sagittarius; on the 10th, into Capricornus; on the 12th, into Aquarius; on the 14th, into Pisces; on the 15th, into Cetus; on the 16th, re-enters Pisces; on the 17th, passes into Aries, through Cetus; on the 19th, enters into Taurus; from thence, on the 22nd, into Gemini; on the 24th, into Cancer; on the 26th, into Leo; and on the 28th, into Virgo. She crosses the Equator on the 3rd; is at her extreme south declination on the 9th; crosses the Equator on the 15th; is at her extreme north declination on the 23rd; and crosses the Equator a third time during the month on the 30th. She is near Mars on the 2nd; Jupiter on the 10th; Uranus on the 18th; Saturn on the 20th; Venus on the 21st; Mercury on the 25th; and Mars on the 30th.

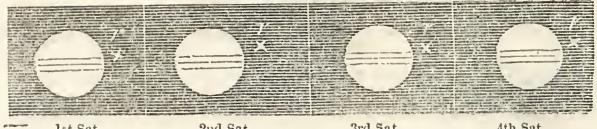
MERCURY is in the constellation Cancer throughout the month. He sets on the 1st at 9h. 42m. P.M.; on the 5th, at 9h. 29m. P.M.; on the 10th, at 9h. 11m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 8h. 47m. P.M.; on the 20th, at 8h. 19m. P.M.; on the 25th, at 7h. 50m. P.M.; and on the last day, at 7h. 9m. P.M. These times follow those of the Sun, by 1h. 24m. on the 1st; decreasing to 53m. by the 10th; and to 15m. by the 29th. He is rather favourably situated for observation during the first half of the month, near the W.N.W. point of the horizon. He is moving eastward among the stars till the 15th; is stationary among them on the 16th; is moving westward from the 17th; is at his greatest eastern elongation on the 3rd; in Aphelion on the 13th; near the Moon on the 25th; and in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 31st. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in September.

and the Moon on the 21st. For her path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the above diagram.

MARS is in the constellation Virgo throughout the month. He sets on the 1st, at 11h. 22m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 10h. 39m. P.M.; and on the last day, at 9h. 49m. P.M., between the W. and the W. by S. points of the horizon; he souths at an altitude of 40° on the 1st, and of 33° on the 31st. He is moving eastward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 2nd and the 30th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in May.

JUPITER is in the constellation Sagittarius throughout the month. He sets after sunrise till the 16th, and before sunrise from the 17th, near the S.W. by W. point of the horizon; he souths at an altitude of 164° about the middle of the month. He is moving westward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 10th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in August.

RELATIVE POSITIONS OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES TO THE DISC OF THE PLANET AT THE TIMES OF ECLIPSE.



JUPITER'S SATELLITES, Eclipses of, as seen through an inverting telescope, appear to occur on the left side of the planet till the 15th, and on the right side (Continued on page 52.)

Days of the Month.	TIMES OF THE PLANETS SOUTHING, OR PASSING THE MERIDIAN.						JUPITER'S SATELLITES.				OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.				
							Eclipses of		Names of the Stars.	Mag- ni- tude.	Times of disappear- ance & re-ap- pearance of Star.	At which limb of the Moon.	Between what Latitudes visible.		
	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Uranus.	1st Satellite. Disap. D. Re-ap. R.	2nd Satellite. Disap. D. Re-ap. R.							
	Afternoon	Morning	Afternoon	Morning	Morning	Morning	D. H. M.	D. H. M.							
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.							
1	1 54	9 14	5 8	1 11	9 57	8 17	1 10 22	9 10 40	8 Librae	6	5 9 26 P.M.	Dark	10° N. to		
6	1 51	9 18	4 58	0 48	9 40	7 58	9 0 16 A.M. D.	27 7 53 P.M. R.	18 Ophiuchi ..	6	5 9 51 P.M.	Bright	75° N.		
11	1 43	9 22	4 49	0 26	9 22	7 39	17 10 55 P.M. R.	2 9 27 A.M. D.	35 Capricorni..	6	7 9 18 P.M.	Dark	30° N. to		
16	1 26	9 27	4 39	0 4	9 5	7 20	25 0 50 A.M. R.	10 1 27 A.M. D.	31 Arietis	5	7 10 19 P.M.	Bright	65° N.		
21	1 3	9 33	4 30	Afternoon	8 48	7 1	2 0 59 A.M. R.	2 11 32 P.M. R.	12 2 29 A.M.	12	2 38 A.M.	Dark	10° N. to		
26	0 32	9 38	4 21	11 15	8 30	6 42	9 2 43 A.M. R.	10 4 16 A.M. R.	13 3 17 A.M.	12	3 17 A.M.	Bright	70° N.		
31	Morning.	9 41	4 12	10 52	8 12	6 22	16 2 8 A.M. D.		14 4 17 A.M.	18	4 17 A.M.	Dark	North of		

	RIGHT ASCENSIONS AND NORTH POLAR DISTANCES OF THE PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.															
	MERCURY.			VENUS.			MARS.			JUPITER.			SATURN.			
	Right Ascension	North Polar Dis- tance.	Right Ascension	North Polar Dis- tance.	Right Ascension	North Polar Dis- tance.	Right Ascension	North Polar Dis- tance.	Right Ascension	North Polar Dis- tance.	Right Ascension	North Polar Dis- tance.	Right Ascension	North Polar Dis- tance.	Right Ascension	North Polar Dis- tance.
	D. H. M.			D. H. M.			D. H. M.		D. H. M.		D. H. M.		D. H. M.		D. H. M.	
FIRST QUARTER .. .	3	0 51	P.M.	1	8h. 30m	70° 43'	3h. 51m	72° 5'	11h. 45m	87° 54'	19h. 45m	111° 36'	4h. 33m	69° 41'	2h. 53m	73° 49'
FULL MOON .. .	10	6 25	A.M.	6	8 48	72 51	4 15	70 50	11 55	89 4	19 43	111 44	4 36	69 36	2 54	73 45
LAST QUARTER .. .	17	0 25	A.M.	11	8 59	74 46	4 39	69 45	12 5	90 14	19 40	111 51	4 28	69 31	2 55	73 40
NEW MOON .. .	25	3 16	A.M.	19	8 59	77 7	5 28	68 13	12 26	92 39	19 35	112 5	4 43	69 23	2 56	73 33
PERIGEE .. .	10	3 0	A.M.	26	8 48	77 6	5 54	67 47	12 26	93 53	19 32	112 11	4 45	69 20	2 56	73 36
APOGEE .. .	23	At Noon.		31	8 33	76 15	6 19	67 36	12 47	95 7	19 29	112 18	4 47	69 16	2 57	73 34

AUGUST.



QUEEN VICTORIA: EVENTS DURING HER REIGN (NO. 8).—OPENING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION, MAY 1, 1851.

Day of Month	Day of Week	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, FESTIVALS &c.	SUN.						MOON.						DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.						HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE				Day of the Year	
			SOUTHS.			SETS.			RISKS.			SOUTHS.			SETS.			Before Sunrise.		After Sunset.		Morning.		Afternoon.		
			RISES.	After 12 o'Clock.	Heigh above horizon	SETS.	RISKS.	Afternoon	At Evening	Heigh above horizon	SETS.	RISKS.	At Evening	Heigh above horizon	SETS.	O'Clock,	1	2	3	4	Moon's Age.	8	9	10	11	12	Morning	Afternoon
1	Tu	Lammas Day	4.25	6	3 56 ¹ ₂	7 46	0	28	5 40	25 ³ ₄	10 40												6 30	6 5	213	
2	W	Alpha Herculis souths at 8h 56m p.m.	4.26	6	0 56 ¹ ₄	7 44	1 48	6 29	20 ² ₃	10 58													7 10	7 35	214	
3	Th	Length of night 8h 46m	4.28	5 55	56	7 42	3 15	7 24	16	11 26													8 0	8 35	215	
4	F	Alpha Ophiuchi souths at 8h 36m p.m.	4.30	5 50	55 ² ₃	7 41	4 39	8 24	12 ³ ₄	Morning.													9 15	9 30	216	
5	S	Alpha Lyrae due south at 9h 36m p.m.	4.31	5 45	55 ⁴ ₁	7 40	5 55	9 28	11 ¹ ₄	0 4													10 25	11 10	217	
6	S	8TH S. aft. TRIN.	4.33	5 38	55 ¹ ₄	7 38	6 59	10 34	12	1 0													11 45	No Tide.	218	
7	M	Name of Jesus	4.35	.5	32 55	7 36	7 45	11 38	14 ¹ ₂	2 13													0 25	0 55	219	
8	Tu	Beta Lyre souths at 9h 36m p.m.	4.36	5 24	54 ² ₄	7 34	8 16	Morning.		3 40													1 25	1 50	220	
9	W	Venus stationary at 8h 17m p.m.	4.38	5 16	54 ¹ ₂	7 32	8 40	0 39	19	5 13													2 20	2 45	221	
10	Tu	St. Lawrence	4.40	5	8 54	7 31	8 58	1 34	24 ¹ ₂	6 41													3 10	3 35	222	
11	F	Dog Days end.	4.41	4 59	53 ³ ₂	7 29	9 14	2 25	30 ³ ₄	8 7													3 55	4 15	223	
12	S	[Half-Qr. day	4.42	4 49	53 ¹ ₂	7 27	9 28	3 13	37 ¹ ₄	9 29													4 35	5 0	224	
13	S	9TH S. aft. TRIN.	4.44	4 39	53 ⁴ ₁	7 25	9 44	3 59	43 ¹ ₂	10 46													5 20	5 40	225	
14	M	Alpha Aquila souths at 10h 12m p.m.	4.45	4 28	53	7 23	10 0	4 44	49 ¹ ₂	Afternoon													5 55	6 20	226	
15	Tu	Assumption	4.46	4 17	52 ² ₁	7 21	10 21	5 30	54 ² ₁	1 17													6 40	7 0	227	
16	W	Alpha Cygni due south at 10h 56m p.m.	4.47	4	5 52 ¹ ₄	7 19	10 44	6 17	58 ¹ ₂	2 30													7 20	7 45	228	
17	Th	Duch. of K.b. 1786	4.49	3	53 52	7 17	11 15	7 5	56 13	3 39													8 15	8 50	229	
18	F	Alpha Ophiuchi souths at 7h 41m p.m.	4.51	3 40	51 ² ₃	7 15	11 57	7 54	63 ² ₃	4 40													9 30	10 10	230	
19	S	Beta Aquarii souths at 11h 32m p.m.	4.52	3 27	51 ¹ ₄	7 13	Morning.	8 45	64 ¹ ₂	5 35													10 50	11 25	231	
20	S	10TH S. aft. TRIN.	4.53	3 13	51	7 11	0 46	9 35	64	6 17													No Tide	0 5	232	
21	M	Blackcock sh. beg.	4.55	2	59 50 ³ ₂	7 9	1 48	10 25	62 ¹ ₂	6 49													0 35	1 0	233	
22	Tu	Alpha Lyre souths at 8h 29m p.m.	4.57	2	44 50 ³ ₂	7 7	2 55	11 13	59 ¹ ₄	7 14													1 20	1 45	234	
23	W	Gamma Aquila souths at 9h 3m p.m.	4.59	2	29 50	7 5	4 7	11 59	55 ¹ ₄	7 33													2 5	2 20	235	
24	Th	St. Bartholomew	5 1	2	14 49 ³ ₂	7 3	5 20	Afternoon	50 ¹ ₂	7 48													2 40	2 55	236	
25	F	Beta Lyre souths at 8h 30m p.m.	5 2	1	58 49 ¹ ₂	7 1	6 34	1 26	44 ³ ₄	8 2													3 10	3 25	237	
26	S	P. Albert b. 1819	5 3	1	41 49	6 59	7 46	2 9	39	8 17													3 40	3 55	238	
27	S	11TH S. aft. TRIN.	5 5	1	25 48 ¹ ₂	6 57	9 0	2 52	33	8 29													4 10	4 30	239	
28	M	St. Augustine	5 7	1	8 48 ⁴ ₃	6 55	10 17	3 37	27 ¹ ₄	8 44													4 43	5 0	240	
29	Tu	St. John Bap. beh.	5 8	0	50 48	6 53	11 37	4 25	21 ³ ₄	9 1													5 20	5 35	241	
30	W	Alpha Cygnid souths at 10h 1m p.m.	5 10	0	32 47 ² ₁	6 51	Afternoon	5 17	17	9 25													5 55	6 15	242	
31	Th	Night increased 2h 56m	5 12	0	14 47 ⁴ ₃	6 49	2 23	6 14	31 ¹ ₂	9 58													6 35	7 0	243	

NATIONAL SPORTS.



AUGUST.—GROUSE SHOOTING.

OPENING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION MAY 1, 1851.

Of all the events of the present eventful epoch, none has been of more deep and enduring interest than the opening of the Great Exhibition of 1851. The pageantry of peace with which it was conducted, will form, if we mistake not, the brightest page in Queen Victoria's brilliant reign. Never dawned a brighter morn than on that ever-memorable "May-day;" the sky clear and blue, the sun coming forth in undimmed splendour, the air crisp, cool, yet genial, as a peet's spring morn should be. London, with her countless thousands, was early astir; by six o'clock, the hour fixed for opening the park-gates, streams of carriages, all filled with gaily-attired company, came pouring in from all parts of the metropolis and the surrounding district, while whole masses of pedestrians marched in mighty phalanxes towards the scene of action. All St. James's Park, all the way up Constitution Hill, all the way along Knightsbridge and Rotten-row, was one sea of heads, whose owners were all intent upon one object—to catch a glimpse of her Majesty and splendid suite on her way to the Palace of Industry. The procession was of what is termed "half state"—instead of the cumbersome state carriage, her Majesty and Prince Albert went in a private "dress" carriage and pair, their suite occupying seven other similar carriages.

Within the Crystal Palace the fortunate ticket-holders had begun to assemble at nine o'clock. The Duke of Wellington, the hero of a hundred fight, was one of the earliest arrivals, and was loudly cheered, as with unmistakable interest and pleasure he paid his homage to the Genius of Industry. These plaudits were perhaps dealt with increased warmth and volume on account of the auspicious day itself being the Duke's birthday. Of other arrivals, including the Ministers, it is unnecessary to speak; suffice to say that by even o'clock the Crystal Palace was filled with such an assemblage (30,000 in number), as had never before been brought together under one roof: though this number was far surpassed—doubled, tripled—on many subsequent days during the Exhibition.

At twelve o'clock a flourish of trumpets proclaimed the arrival of the Queen,

signified outside by the elevation of the Royal standard at the northern summit of the roof of the transept. As her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal entered under the crystal arched roof, through the handsome bronzed and gilded northern gates, erected by the Coalbrookdale Company, through the adjacent spaces decorated by gorgeous exotics, sparkling fountains, and choice statuary, and as the flourish of trumpet and clarion proclaimed this their state entry, a most deafening burst of applause came from the concourse of loyal subjects around her, who rose to welcome the Royal pair. The sight was overwhelmingly grand. The Queen having taken her seat in her chair of state—the Royal Commissioners, Foreign Ministers, and members of the Cabinet, in their Court dresses and splendid uniforms, being ranged around her chair—the National Anthem was performed by a choir of nearly thousand voices, accompanied on the organ by Messrs. Goss and Turl.

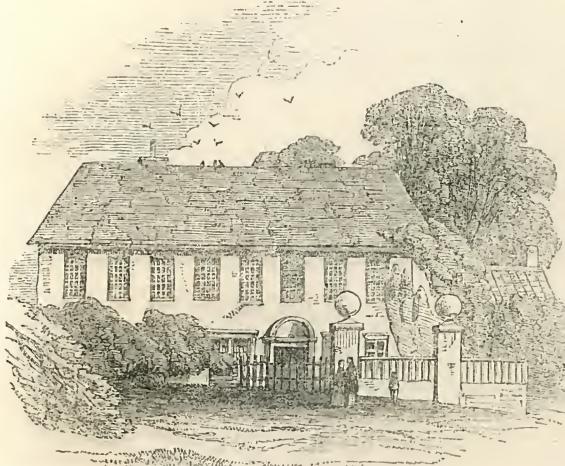
His Royal Highness Prince Albert then descended from the dais, and, taking his place with the other Commissioners, read an address; to which her Majesty made a gracious reply. And then after a prayer for the occasion, read by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Royal Procession was formed, which made the entire circuit of the building; the organs playing, and the choirs singing, the "Hallelujah Chorus." On Her Majesty's return to the platform, the Queen declared the "Exhibition opened;" which was announced to the public by a flourish of trumpets, and the firing of a Royal salute from the Serpentine. The Queen then retired, and the barriers were thrown open, and the public allowed to circulate through the wondrous pile.

The ceremonial was one, it may be said, without precedent or rival. While the race of man exists, this solemn and magnificent occasion will not readily fade away from his memory like the "baseless fabric of a vision;" it commenced an era in which the sons of toil shall receive honour and reward; at the same time stimulating the energies of man to conquer "fresh domains," and discover new faculties of nature and her products, for the well-being and use of his fellow-creatures.

AUGUST

ROBERT SOUTHEY BORN AUGUST 12, 1774.

This stately poet and excellent prose writer was a native of Bristol, and when between six and seven years of age, was placed in a school at the village of Corston, on the road between Bath and Bristol. It is described in one of Southey's earliest extant poems, "The Retrospect." It had been an old family mansion, with walled gardens, summer-houses, gate pillars with huge stone balls, a paddock and orchard, walnut-trees, yards, and outhouses, upon an ornate scale—the garden being converted into a play-ground for the boys.



"SCUTHEY'S SCHOOL" AT CORSTON.

Southey writes—"I recollect a black oaken staircase from the hall, and that the school-room was hung with faded tapestry, behind which we used to have our hoards of crabs." His master was Thomas Flower, whose whole delight was in mathematics and astronomy. Southey was one of the few boys who learnt Latin, and here he read "Cordery" and "Erasmus," and got into "Purgans." He remained here for a year only; and the 7th and 8th of his letters are devoted to his interesting "Recollections of Corston."

MELFI DESTROYED BY AN EARTHQUAKE, AUGUST 14, 1851.

About twenty minutes past two p.m., for many miles round Mount Vulture, in the Apennines, the earth upheaved, and was then subject to an undulating movement. In five seconds the towns of Melfi, Barile, Rassello, and Rionero were masses of ruins. Probably, not less than 2000 persons were crushed to death in that insignificant period of time. The official returns state that Melfi lost 700 souls; Barile, 120; Rassello, 70; Rionero, 50. Not a house in the whole town of Melfi was left habitable. Seventeen churches had crumbled to the earth: probably not less than 3000 people were without homes, having lost everything they possessed, as well as their dearest relatives and friends.

The illustration gives an idea of the general appearance of the houses; showing the furniture and pictures of a particular dwelling, the front wall of which had fallen into the street.

WARREN HASTINGS DIED AT DAYLESFORD, AUGUST 22, 1818.

DAYLESFORD in Worcestershire, is about four miles from Chipping Norton and Stow, and was formerly in the possession of Warren Hastings's family; and in the year in which his trial commenced, he regained the property, rebuilt the house, planted, and formed a sheet of water. Here Hastings chiefly passed the last twenty-four



DAYLESFORD HOUSE, WORCESTERSHIRE, THE SEAT OF THE RIGHT HON. WARREN HASTINGS.



RUINS OF A HOUSE, AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE, AT MELFI.

years of his life; "embellishing his grounds, riding fine Arab horses, fattening prize cattle, and trying to rear Indian animals and vegetables in England. Literature divided his attention with his conservatories and his menagerie. At length, in the eighty-sixth year of his age: "he met death," says Macaulay,

"with the same tranquil and decorous fortitude which he had opposed to all the trials of his various and eventful life." He was interred in the church of Daylesford; on the very spot where, probably, "four-score years before, the little Warren, meanly clad, and scantily fed, had played with the children of ploughmen."

"The close of the year 1818 brought two other deaths worthy of note in Hastings's history. His leading counsel, Edward Law, Lord Ellenborough, expired on the 13th of December of that year. And on the very last day of the same month the vaults of Mortlake Church, Surrey, received the remains of Hastings's inveterate enemy, Sir Philip Francis." — *Life of Edmund Burke by Peter Burke.*

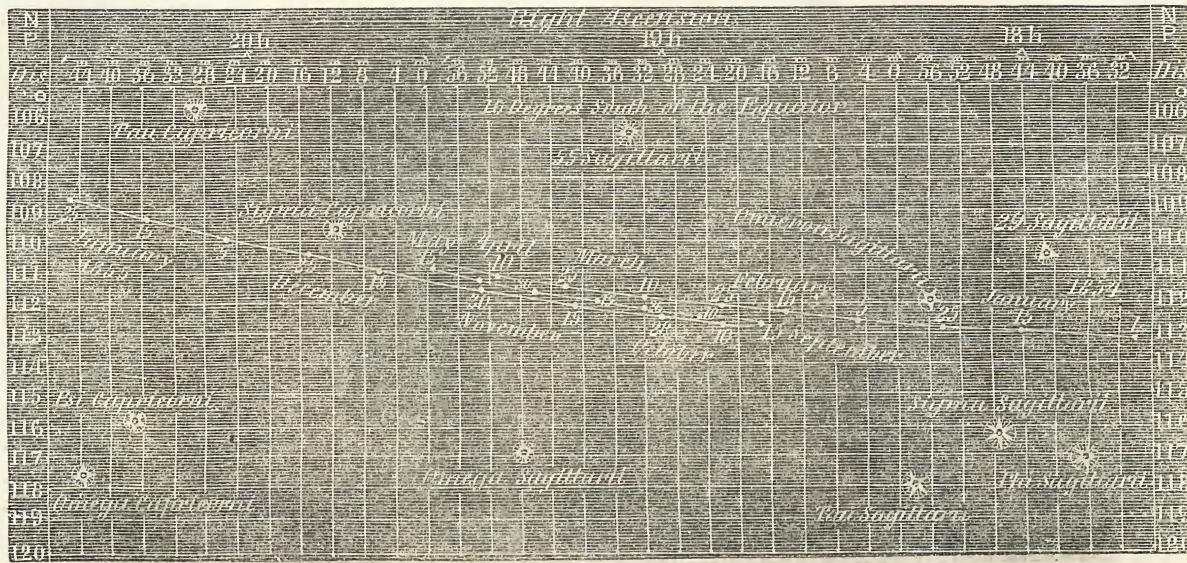
In 1853, Daylesford was sold for £30,250; and the costly items which Hastings had collected here were dispersed.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

AUGUST.

THE SUN is situated north of the Equator, and is moving south. On the 23rd, at 0h. 30m. P.M., he passes from the sign Leo (the Lion) to that of Virgo (the Virgin).

THE PATH OF JUPITER FROM JANUARY 1, 1854, TO JANUARY 25, 1855.

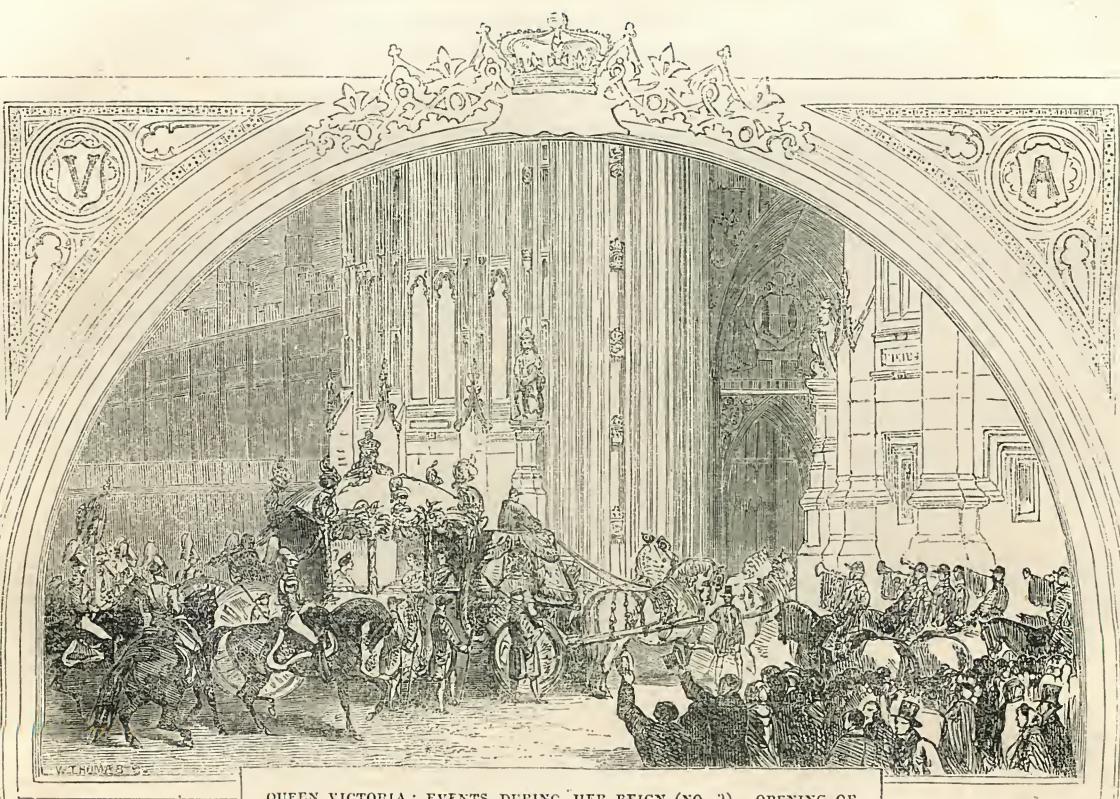


Scale, 6 degrees to one inch.

gin), having been in the former since 31 days, 6 hours, 29 minutes. His distance from the Earth on the 15th is 96,174,000 miles. He rises at the beginning of the month a few degrees N. of E.N.E. at this point on the 15th, and near the E. by N. at the end of the month.

On the 1st, the Moon is in the constellation Libra; on the 3rd, in Scorpio and Ophiuchus; on the 5th, in Sagittarius; on the 7th, in Capricornus; on the 9th, in Aquarius; on the 10th, in Pisces; on the 11th, in Cetus; on the 12th, in Pisces; on the 13th, she re-enters Cetus; on the 14th, is in Aries; is in Taurus on the 15th; on the 18th, in Gemini; on the 20th, in Cancer; on the 22nd, in Leo; on the 25th, in Virgo; on the 29th, in Libra; on the 30th, in Scorpio; and on the 31st, in Ophiuchus. She is about 10° south of the Equator on the 1st; reaches her extreme south declination on the 6th; crosses the Equator, going northward, on the 12th; reaches her extreme north declination on the 19th; crosses the Equator, going southward, on the 26th; and is about 23° S. of the Equator on the last day. She is near Jupiter on the 6th; Uranus on the 15th; Saturn on the 17th; Venus on the 21st; Mercury on the 22nd; and Mars on the 28th.

MERCURY is in the constellation Cancer till the 26th, and in Leo to the end of the month. From the 3rd day he rises before the Sun; on the 5th, at 4h. 2m. A.M.; on the 10th, at 3h. 31m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 3h. 13m. A.M.; on the 20th, at 3h. 12m. A.M.; on the 25th, at 3h. 27m. A.M., and on the last day, at 4h. 2m. A.M. These times precede those of the Sun by 31 minutes on the 5th; by 1h. 9m. on the 10th; by 1h. 33m. on the 15th; by 1h. 41m. on the 20th; by 1h. 35m. on the 25th; and by 1h. 10m. on the last day. He is favourably situated from the 7th—rising near the E.N.E. point of the horizon. He is moving westward among the stars till the 8th; is stationary on the 9th; is moving westward from the 10th; is at his greatest western elongation on the 18th; near the Moon on the 22nd; and in Perihelion on the 26th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in September.



QUEEN VICTORIA: EVENTS DURING HER REIGN (NO. 3).—OPENING OF PARLIAMENT, FEBRUARY 3, 1852.—THE VICTORIA TOWER.

Day of Month	Day of Week	SUN.												MOON.												HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.				Day of Year	
		SOUTHS.						SOUTHS.						Before Sunrise.						After Sunset.						Morning		Afternoon			
		RISES.	M.	S.	Deg.	n.	m.	RISES.	M.	n.	Deg.	n.	m.	O'Clock.	2	3	4	5	Moons.	Age.	7	8	9	10	11	12	Mo.	N.	Mo.	N.	
1	F	Part. & B. sh. beg.	5	13	0	5	46 ² ₄	6	46	3	40	7	14	11 ¹ ₄	10	45					9						7	30	8	0	244
2	S	London bt., 1666.	5	15	0	24	46 ¹ ₂	6	44	4	47	8	17	11 ¹ ₄	11	49					10						8	40	9	25	245
3	S	12 TH S. aft. TRIN.	5	16	0	43	46	6	42	5	38	9	21	13	Morning.						11						10	10	11	0	246
4	M	Alpha Aquila souths at 5h 40m p.m.	5	18	1	2	45 ³ ₄	6	40	6	14	10	21	16 ¹ ₂	1	11					12						11	45	No Tide.	247	
5	Tu	Old. St. Bartholo.	5	20	1	22	45 ¹ ₄	6	37	6	42	11	19	21 ² ₄	2	39					13						0	20	0	50	248
6	W	Alpha Cygni due south at 9h 31m p.m.	5	21	1	42	45	6	35	7	3	Morning			4	9					●						1	20	1	45	249
7	Th	Eunuchus	5	23	2	2	44 ¹ ₂	6	32	7	18	0	12	27 ² ₄	5	36					15						2	10	2	35	250
8	F	Nativ. B. V. Mary	5	25	2	23	44 ¹ ₄	6	29	7	32	1	1	34 ¹ ₄	7	0					16						2	55	3	15	251
9	S	Beta Aquarii souths at 10h 9m p.m.	5	26	2	43	43 ² ₄	6	27	7	48	1	49	40 ³ ₄	8	22					17						3	35	3	50	252
10	S	13 TH S. aft. TRIN.	5	27	3	4	43 ² ₂	6	25	8	4	2	36	47	9	41					18						4	10	4	30	253
11	M	Day breaks 3h 29m	5	29	3	25	43	6	22	8	22	3	22	52 ¹ ₂	10	59					19						4	45	5	5	254
12	Tu	Alpha Lyrae souths at 7h 7m p.m.	5	31	3	45	42 ³ ₄	6	20	8	46	4	9	57 ¹ ₄	Afternoon					20						5	20	5	40	255	
13	W	Twilight ends 8h 19m	5	32	4	6	42 ¹ ₄	6	18	9	14	4	58	61	1	25					21						5	55	6	15	256
14	Th	Duke of Wellington died, 1852.	5	33	4	28	42 ² ₂	6	16	9	50	5	47	63 ¹ ₂	2	32					22						6	35	7	0	257
15	F	[ton died, 1852.	5	35	4	49	41 ¹ ₆	6	14	10	38	6	38	64 ³ ₄	3	29					23						7	25	7	55	258
16	S	Buck hunt. ends	5	36	5	10	41 ¹ ₆	6	12	11	35	7	29	64 ¹ ₂	4	16					24						8	40	9	25	259
17	S	14 TH S. aft. TRIN.	5	38	5	31	40 ² ₄	6	10	Morning	8	19	63 ¹ ₄	4	52					25						10	10	10	55	260	
18	M	K. Geo. I. & II. Ind.	5	40	5	52	40 ² ₂	6	7	0	40	9	7	60 ⁵ ₂	5	17					26						11	35	No Tide.	261	
19	Tu	Epsilon Pegasi souths at 9h 43m p.m.	5	42	6	13	40	6	5	1	51	9	54	56 ² ₄	5	39					27						0	10	0	35	262
20	W	Ember Week	5	43	6	34	39 ² ₄	6	2	3	4	10	39	52 ¹ ₄	5	55					28						1	0	1	20	263
21	Th	St. Matthew	5	45	6	55	39 ¹ ₆	6	0	4	19	11	23	46 ² ₄	6	10					29						1	40	1	55	264
22	F	Beta Lyrae souths at 6h 40m p.m.	5	46	7	16	38 ² ₄	5	58	5	34	Afternoon	41	6	21					30						2	10	2	25	265	
23	S	Sun rises due east	5	48	7	37	38 ¹ ₂	5	56	6	49	0	50	35	6	37					1						2	40	2	55	266
24	S	15 TH S. aft. TRIN	5	49	7	57	38	5	54	8	6	1	35	29	6	51					2						3	15	3	30	267
25	M	Alpha Aquarii souths at 9h 40m p.m.	5	51	8	18	37 ³ ₄	5	52	9	26	2	23	23 ¹ ₄	7	7					3						3	45	4	0	268
26	Tu	St. Cyp. Old Holy	5	53	8	38	37 ¹ ₄	5	50	10	49	3	14	20 ¹ ₄	7	30					4						4	15	4	30	269
27	W	Alpha Pegasi souths at 10h 32m p.m.	5	55	8	58	37	5	47	Afternoon	4	9	14 ¹ ₄	7	58					5						4	50	5	10	270	
28	Th	Chaelmas Day	5	56	9	18	36 ¹ ₂	5	45	1	31	5	8	11 ² ₄	8	41					6						5	25	5	50	271
29	F	St. Michael. Mi-	5	58	9	38	36	5	43	2	41	6	9	10 ² ₄	9	37					7						6	15	6	40	272
30	S	St. Jerome	5	59	9	57	35 ³ ₄	5	41	3	37	7	11	12	10	49					8						7	10	7	50	273

NATIONAL SPORTS.



SEPTEMBER.—PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY.

THE state opening of Parliament, on the first day of session, by the Sovereign, is no unmeaning pageant. Gorgeous and exciting as the whole proceeding is both along the line of the Royal procession, and within the splendidly decorated House of Peers, there is in the mind of every loyal and patriotic subject a deeper feeling of interest arising out of a consideration of the importance of the occasion itself. It is the solemn act of recognition by the supreme Head of the State of the powers and privileges of the other two Estates of the Realm, and of surrender into their hands of the destinies of the empire. For, although the Sovereign upon these occasions delivers a Speech from the Throne, prepared by the responsible Ministers of the Crown, giving a general view of the state of affairs, and directing attention to subjects which it is considered might properly occupy the attention of Parliament—this document is generally so cautiously worded, as to leave the deliberative wisdom of the State free to deal with them in such manner as it may deem best. A charge of vagueness has, in consequence, very commonly been brought against Royal Speeches; but, we think, unjustly. It would be an act of presumption—to use a mild term—for a Government, speaking by the mouth of the Sovereign, to lay down, at the outset of a deliberative session, positions upon great questions of polity, in such a manner as to prejudice the freedom and fullness of discussion. By wisely avoiding this error, the Parliamentary business of the year is generally set about without any strong manifestation of antagonistic feelings; the "Address" in reply to the Speech being agreed to without much discussion, and generally without amendment or division.

Queen Victoria opened the first Parliament of her reign, on the 20th November, 1837. The Peers then sat in the Painted Chamber—the "House" temporarily provided for them, pending the building of the new Houses. It was not till ten years afterwards, July, 1847, that her Majesty entered the new House of Lords, and then for the purpose of proroguing Parliament. The Royal procession first entered beneath the magnificent Victoria Tower (see Engraving), at the opening of the session of 1852.

The new Palace of Westminster, erected under the superintendence of Sir Charles Barry, was commenced in 1839. In style it is late Gothic, of the Tudor period. The river frontage is nearly 1000 feet long; and, when the building is complete, it will cover an area of nearly nine acres. The river front consists of a centre compartment, with towers, two wings, and wing towers at each end. The wings and centre portion are divided into thirty-five bays by hexagonal buttresses, with tracery and pinnacles to each. Each bay contains between the principal windows the arms and supporters of all the Sovereigns of England, from William the First to her present Majesty. The wing towers project in advance of the main building, and have oriel windows, and rich paneling; over the centre of the building where the grand hall separates the House of Lords from the House of Commons, is a stately tower. The Victoria Tower, at the south end of the buildings, in Abingdon-street, will be 370 feet high: through the spacious gateway of this tower the Royal state carriage enters; from which her Majesty alights, and ascends to the main floor of the building by a staircase on the left. Thence she proceeds to the Robing-room, and from that through the Victoria Gallery, to the throne at the end of the House of Lords. The procession through this portion of the building presents a brilliant *coup d'œil*. But still more brilliant is the appearance of things within the house itself: a magnificent saloon, 90 feet long, by 45 broad, and 45 high; with its richly carved and gilded ceiling, its painted windows, its fine fresco paintings, and stately furniture—this truly Royal apartment, crowded for the occasion with the highest and most distinguished both by birth and position, and personal merit in the land; and the representatives of Foreign Courts. At the extreme south end on an elevated dais is the Queen, sitting on her throne, and surrounded by the Great Officers of State, herself the "cynosure of every eye;" and at a given signal the members of the House of Commons, with the Speaker at their head, come rushing and tumbling up to the bar, at the extreme end facing the throne, to hear her Majesty's most gracious Speech. Such is the imposing scene enacted twice every year.

SEPTEMBER

BATTLE OF WORCESTER, SEPTEMBER 3, 1651.

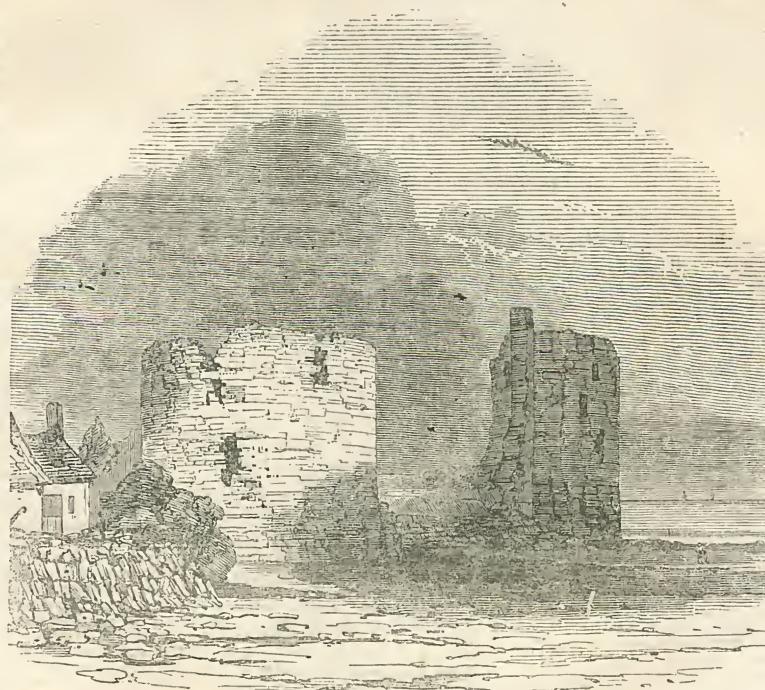
Of this "crowning mercy" of Cromwell, fought on the anniversary of his victory at Dunbar, a curious memorial exists at Worcester, in a half-timbered house in



"CHARLES THE SECOND'S HOUSE," WORCESTER.

the Corn-market, where, preceding the battle, King Charles II. resided; and whither, after the unfortunate issue, the King retreated with Lord Wilmot. He was closely pursued by Col. Corbet; but effected his escape at the back-door of the house just as his pursuer entered it. The person who inhabited the house at the time is said to have been Mr. R. Durant. The room in which the King slept was in the front of the house. Over the entrance the following inscription was placed:—"LOVE GOD. [W. B. 1577. R. D.] HONOR THE KING." The date over the door, most probably, marks the year of the erection, at which time it is said to have belonged to William Berkeley. Judge Berkeley was born in it, July 26, 1534. R. Durant was, most probably, the person who put up at least part of the inscription, "Honor the King," in allusion to the entertainment and protection he himself had afforded to his Sovereign.

During the engagement, Charles was closely watched by Cromwell, who encamped on Red Hill, about a mile eastward of Worcester. While the assault was conducted with vigour and ability, the defence on the part of the Royalists displayed neither courage nor judgment: it is asserted by some writers that Charles led his cavalry in person, but it would appear to have been otherwise from Clarendon's account.



REMAINS OF FLINT CASTLE.

MILTON'S "COMUS" PRODUCED AT LUDLOW CASTLE, SEPT. 29, 1634.

This beautiful ruin situated upon the west side of the picturesque town of Ludlow, in Shropshire, dates from the year 1070, when it was built by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury: it was forfeited to Henry I., besieged and captured by Stephen. In the reign of Henry VII. his eldest son, Arthur, inhabited the Castle, and this accomplished Prince died here April 7, 1502. The fortress was repaired in 1564, by Sir Henry Sidney, President of the Marches of



LUDLOW CASTLE.

Wales. In 1616 the creation of Prince Charles (afterwards King Charles I.) to the Principality of Wales and Earldom of Chester, was celebrated here with much magnificence. In 1634, when the Earl of Bridgewater was President of Wales, Milton's masque of "Comus" was produced here; the drama being founded on an actual occurrence—the Earl's two sons and his daughter being nighted in Haywood Forest, on their way to Ludlow. Milton wrote the poem at the request of his friend, Henry Lawes, who taught music in the family at Ludlow Castle, where the masque was acted on Michaelmas night, 1634. About this time Butler enjoyed the post of Secretary. His leisure hours were passed

in a room over the outer gateway of the Castle, in which he wrote his celebrated "Hudibras."

RICHARD II. RESIGNED THE CROWN SEPTEMBER 29, 1399.

As the railway traveller proceeds along the Holyhead line, from Chester to Rhyl, the remains of Flint Castle are conspicuous; the keep being the most remarkable portion of the ruins. In this "dolorous castell," as Hall styles it, was deposed the unfortunate Monarch Richard II.; his prison being one of the rooms on the upper floor.

The King proceeded to Chester in the train of his conqueror, Bolingbroke, and thence, in a few days, was carried to London, where he was forthwith lodged in the Tower; and, here, on the 29th of September, he consented to read a renunciation of the crown, and declared his cousin Lancaster to be, in his opinion, a fit successor to the throne.

Flint Castle was taken and retaken several times during the Civil War of the seventeenth century, and was finally dismantled in 1647. A county gaol was erected on the Castle land in 1785, when a portion of the fortress was pulled down: it is a mercy that any was left.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

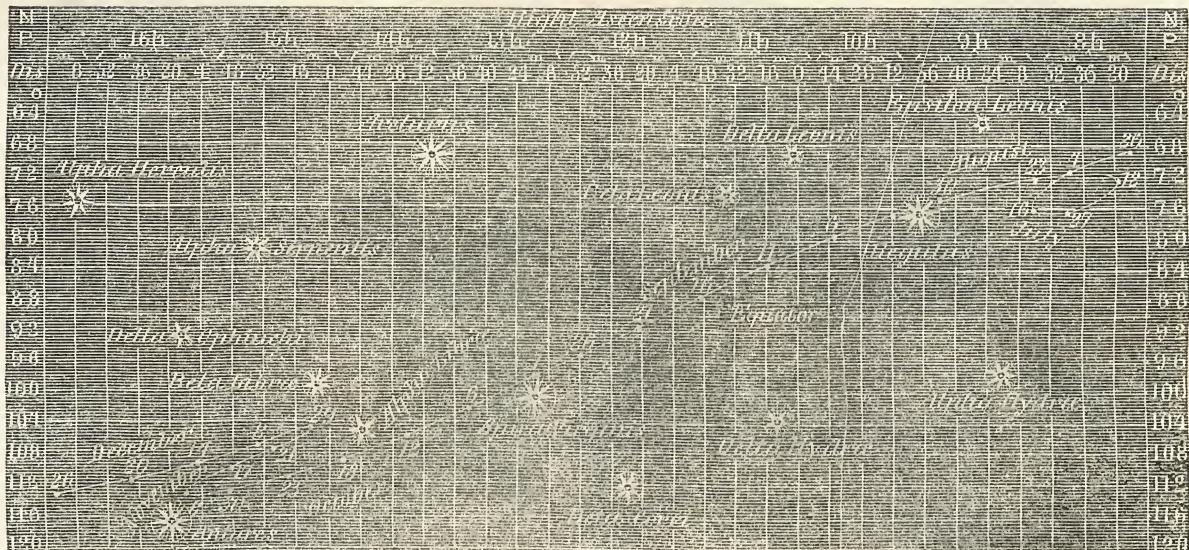
SEPTEMBER.

THE SUN is situated north of the Equator till the 23rd, at 9h. 13m. A.M., when he crosses it, going southward; he passes from the sign Virgo (the Virgin) to that

Perihelion on the 22nd. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in July.

MARS is in the constellation Virgo till the 5th; and in Libra to the end of the month. He sets on the 1st at 8h. 17m. P.M.; and on the last day at 7h. 6m.

THE PATH OF MERCURY FROM JUNE 26 TO DECEMBER 26, 1854.



Scale, 24 degrees to one Inch.

of Libra (the Balance) at this time, and Autumn commences, he having been in the former sign 30 days, 20 hours, 43 minutes. His distance from the Earth on the 15th is 95,473,400 miles. He rises between the E. by N. and E. points of the horizon till the 23rd, when he rises due E., and sets due W.

On the 1st the Moon is in the constellation Sagittarius; on the 3rd, in Capricornus; on the 5th, in Aquarius; from the 7th to the 9th, skirting the constellations Pisces and Cetus; on the 10th she enters Aries, Taurus on the 11th, and Gemini on the 14th; on the 17th she is in Cancer; on the 18th, in Leo; on the 21st, in Virgo; on the 25th, in Libra; on the 26th, in Scorpio; on the 27th, in Ophiuchus; and on the 28th, in Sagittarius. She is at her extreme south declination on the 2nd, is on the Equator on the 8th, is at her extreme north declination on the 15th, is on the Equator on the 23rd, and is at her extreme south declination on the 29th. She is near Jupiter on the 3rd, Uranus on the 11th, Saturn on the 13th, Venus on the 20th, Mercury on the 22nd, Mars on the 26th and Jupiter on the 30th.

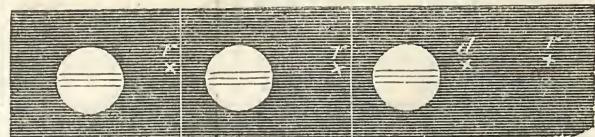
MERCURY is in the constellation Leo till the 13th, and in Virgo to the end of the month. He rises before the Sun by 1h. 5m. on the 1st, which interval decreases to 15m. by the 10th; he rises after him from the 14th. He sets before the Sun till the 5th, and after him from the 6th, by intervals increasing to 20m. by the last day. He is not well situated for observation. He is moving eastward among the stars; is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 12th, and near the Moon on the 22nd. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the above diagram.

VENUS is in the constellation Cancer till the 4th, and in Leo till the end of the month. She rises on the 1st at 2h. 44m. A.M.; on the 10th, at 3h. 10m. A.M.; on the 20th, at 3h. 40m. A.M.; and on the 30th, at 4h. 11m. A.M., between the E.N.E. and the N.E. by E. at the beginning of the month, and near the E. by N. point of the horizon at the end of the month. She is moving eastward among the stars; is near Alpha Leonis on the 15th, the Moon on the 20th, and in

P.M., near the W.S.W. point of the horizon. He souths at an altitude of $25\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ on the 1st, of $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ on the 15th, and of $19\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ on the 30th. He is moving eastward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 26th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in May.

JUPITER is in the constellation Sagittarius throughout the month. He sets on the 1st at 0h. 37m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 1h. 37m. P.M.; and on the 30th, at 10h. 40m. P.M., near the S.W. by W. point of the horizon. He souths at an altitude of $15^{\circ} 46'$ on every day nearly throughout the month. He is moving westward among the stars till the 13th, is stationary on the 14th, is moving eastward from the 15th; is near the Moon on the 3rd, and again on the 30th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in August.

RELATIVE POSITIONS OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES TO THE DISC OF THE PLANET
AT THE TIMES OF ECLIPSE.



1st Sat. 2nd Sat. 3rd Sat.

JUPITER'S SATELLITES. Eclipses of, as viewed through an inverting telescope, appear to the right hand side of the planet, as shown in the diagram above; (Continued on page 53.)

Days of the Month.	TIMES OF THE PLANETS SOUTHING, OR PASSING THE MERIDIAN.						JUPITER'S SATELLITES.						OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.						Names of the Stars.			Magnitude.			Times of disappear- ance & re-appear- ance of the Star.			At which limb of the Moon.			Between what Latitudes visible.							
	Mercury.			Venus.			Mars.			Jupiter.			Saturn.			Uranus.			Eclipses of			Re-ap. R. Disap. D.			Names of the Stars.			Magnitude.			Times of disappear- ance & re-appear- ance of the Star.			At which limb of the Moon.			Between what Latitudes visible.	
	Morning.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Morning.	Morning.	Morning.	Morning.	Morning.	Morning.	Morning.	Morning.	Morning.	Morning.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.						
1	11	23	10 21	3 21	8 35	6 16	4 17	10	7 48	10	7 48	10	7 48	10	7 48	10	7 48	10	7 48	10	7 48	10	7 48	10	7 48	10	7 48	10	7 48	10	7 48	10	7 48	10				
6	11	40	10 25	3 11	8 15	5 58	3 58	17	9 43	17	9 43	17	9 43	17	9 43	17	9 43	17	9 43	17	9 43	17	9 43	17	9 43	17	9 43	17	9 43	17	9 43	17	9 43	17				
11	11	56	10 30	3 8	7 55	5 39	3 38	26	6 7	26	6 7	26	6 7	26	6 7	26	6 7	26	6 7	26	6 7	26	6 7	26	6 7	26	6 7	26	6 7	26	6 7	26	6 7	26				
16	11	56	10 30	3 8	7 55	5 39	3 38	21	0 21	21	0 21	21	0 21	21	0 21	21	0 21	21	0 21	21	0 21	21	0 21	21	0 21	21	0 21	21	0 21	21	0 21	21	0 21	21				
21	0	21	10 33	2 55	7 16	5 0	2 57	26	0 32	26	0 32	26	0 32	26	0 32	26	0 32	26	0 32	26	0 32	26	0 32	26	0 32	26	0 32	26	0 32	26	0 32	26	0 32	26				
26	0	32	10 42	2 49	6 57	4 41	2 37	30	0 39	30	0 39	30	0 39	30	0 39	30	0 39	30	0 39	30	0 39	30	0 39	30	0 39	30	0 39	30	0 39	30	0 39	30	0 39	30				
30	0	39	10 44	2 45	6 42	4 25	2 21	8	9 54	8	9 54	8	9 54	8	9 54	8	9 54	8	9 54	8	9 54	8	9 54	8	9 54	8	9 54	8	9 54	8	9 54	8	9 54	8				

TIMES OF CHANGES OF THE MOON.

And when she is at her greatest distance (Apogee) or at her least distance (Perigee) from the Earth in each Lunation.

Days of the Month.	RIGHT ASCENSIONS AND NORTH POLAR DISTANCES OF THE PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.											
	MERCURY.		VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.		URANUS.	
	Right Ascension	North Polar Dis- tance.	Right Ascension	North Polar Dis- tance.	Right Ascension	North Polar Dis- tance.	Right Ascension	North Polar Dis- tance.	Right Ascension	North Polar Dis- tance.	Right Ascension	North Polar Dis- tance.
1	10h. 4m	76° 24'	9h. 2m	72° 30'	14h. 3m	102° 58'	19h. 18m	112° 43'	4h. 57m	69° 3'	2h. 57m	73° 32'
6	10 41	79 45	9 26	74 7	14 15	104 8	19 17	112 44	4 58	69 3	2 57	73 33
11	11 17	83 32	9 51	75 56	14 28	105 16	19 17	112 45	4 58	69 2	2 57	73 34
16	11 50	87 29	10 15	77 55	14 42	106 22	19 17	112 46	4 59	69 2	2 57	73 36
21	12 22	91 24	10 33	80 2	14 55	107 26	19 17	112 45	4 59	69 2	2 56	73 38
26	12 52	95 12	11 1	82 17	15 9	103 26	19 18	112 44	4 59	69 2	2 56	73 40
30	13 15	98 6	11 20	84 9	15 20	109 12	19 19	112 43	4 59	69 3	2 55	73 42



QUEEN VICTORIA.—EVENTS DURING HER REIGN (NO. 10).—REVIEW AT CHOBHAM, AUGUST, 1853.

NATIONAL SPORTS.



OCTOBER.—PIEASANT SHOOTING.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

The attention paid of late years to the efficiency of our defences, both by sea and land, and especially under the present Ministry, is very creditable to the authorities; and the result of the extraordinary exhibition of the resources of both forces which were made in the course of last year cannot fail of inspiring the most gratifying confidence in their efficiency and undeniably discipline. The Camp at Chobham was established in June, and was first occupied by troops on the 14th of that month. In the course of the two months which ensued, nearly every regiment in the service, then in the United Kingdom, had its turn of camp life, and its lessons of field practice in it.

It was on the 21st of June, exactly one week after the first assembling of the troops, that the Queen and Prince Albert paid their first visit to Chobham, accompanied by the King and Queen of Hanover, and many other Royal and distinguished personages. The Royal tent was erected at Magnet Hill, whence a good view of the Camp and surrounding ground could be obtained.

At half-past ten o'clock, the whole division composing the Camp was under arms in front of their respective quarters, in readiness to receive the Queen. The spectacle at this period was very imposing. The cavalry cresting the high ground on the right, the brigade of Guards extending across the valley, and the two infantry brigades stretching out to the extreme left, flanked by the Royal Artillery, with a white wall of canvas to fill up the picture, formed a grand *military coup-d'œil*. The weather was propitious; the sun not too bright. An immense multitude of spectators, estimated at not less than 100,000, from London and from all parts of the country, were present.

At half-past eleven the Queen, with her brilliant cortège, arrived at the Royal tent, and to the delight of the little army, and of all others present, upon descending from her carriage, immediately mounted a caparisoned charger, upon which she rode forth in the direction of the Camp. Her Majesty wore a blue riding habit, with a basque jacket fitting closely to the figure, and having on the breast a rich gold aiguillette and a brilliant Garter star; a round riding hat,

having in the front a small military plume of red and white feathers. The horse of her Majesty, a graceful dark-bay charger, was caparisoned with rich housings and gold trappings. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was attired in the uniform of a field-marshall. Her Majesty had upon her right Prince Albert, and upon her left the Duke of Saxe-Coburg; and was attended by Lord C. Fitzroy and the Hon. Dudley de Ros. Her Majesty looked remarkably well, and the somewhat *militaire* appearance of her costume increased, if possible, the enthusiasm with which the troops received their Royal Mistress. The cheering from the multitude of civilians was immense, rolling over the crowded common as if it would never tire or cease.

A series of brilliant evolutions having been gone through, a sham battle followed, which the Queen watched with great interest, and joined in the general hilarity when a simultaneous charge of Carabineers and 17th Lancers dispersed a multitude of lookers-on from the heights on the left of the Royal position, and which, for the occasion, were, perhaps unconsciously, "the enemy," against which the combined operations of the troops had been directed. The victory being thus obtained to the British flag, the staff approached her Majesty's tent, and the troops defiled past. First came the cavalry regiments, who, headed by their bands, trotted past the Queen. As each regiment defiled, its band moved to the right, and took up a position opposite the Royal tent. The appearance of the troops excited universal admiration. Each regiment had its friends, and the whole was certainly a display of which the nation might well be proud. It may be fearlessly asserted that there is no country in the world from whose army, however large, 9000 men could be brought together *that, either in height, size, strength, vigour, health, or appearance, would bear comparison with the men who passed before Queen Victoria on this occasion on Chobham Common.*

Shortly after three o'clock the Queen and the Royal party (after having partaken of luncheon), left the Common, and returned to town by the South-Western Railway.

OCTOBER

AMERICAN ALOE IN BLOOM.

This magnificent Aloe came into blossom, in the open air, at Cloyne, the seat of John Wilkinson, Esq., of the county of Cork, in the summer of 1853. It was formerly kept in the green-house; but, occupying too much space, it was removed outside. For many years it made no apparent growth; but about the commencement of July it suddenly shot up from the leaves to the height of twenty-five feet; exhibiting sixteen or seventeen tufts of blossom of a pale yellow colour. Brinkley, the celebrated astronomer, and last Bishop of Cloyne, used to take great delight in the garden in which the Aloe grows: it is attached to the See-house; and the elegance of its arrangements, under his superintendence, never failed to delight his numerous and distinguished visitors. We need scarcely explain away the popular error that the Aloe blooms but once in a hundred years, and that its blooming is attended with a noise like the report



AMERICAN ALOE IN BLOOM, AT CLOYNE HOUSE.

of a cannon. The time of blooming varies with climate, from ten to seventy years: upon the shores of the Mediterranean the Aloe has been known to grow a foot in a day.

ALFRED THE GREAT BORN OCTOBER 25, 849.

In 1849—precisely one thousand years after—the birth of our illustrious and excellent Anglo-Saxon Monarch was celebrated at his natal place, Wantage, in Berkshire. The Medal here engraved was struck upon the occasion by W. J. Taylor, and is believed to be the only medal ever struck in honour of our Great King Alfred. The portrait on the obverse has been collected from a comparison and a combination of the best authorities, including the rude and widely-varying effigies on coins, the bust at Oxford, and the engraving of Virtue. The diadem on the bust is copied from a manuscript illumination of the period, in the British Museum; and the lettering of the name is a fac-simile of that on the Ashmolean jewel.

The reverse, bearing a continued legend, "and his children" (according both with many ancient instances and our own modern money), shows how, after exactly a thousand years, "The British Empire, United States, and Anglo-

Saxons everywhere," within the olive-wreath of peace, and under the hallowing influence of religion, can now all glory in the memory of Alfred, and feel a common brotherhood in commemorating their Father.



MEDAL IN COMMEMORATION OF THE ALFRED JUBILEE AT WANTAGE.

Among other celebrations was the singing of "The Alfred Jubilee Song," of which the following is a verse:

Anglo-Saxons! in love are we met,
To honour a name we can never forget.
Father, and founder, and King of trace
That bright sun that shines in every place.
Root of a tree that overshadows the earth,
First of a family blest from his birth,
Blest in this stem of their strength and their state,
Alfred the Wise, and the Good, and the Great!

CHORUS.
Hail to his Jubilee Day,
The day of a thousand years!

SIR WALTER RALEIGH BEHEADED OCT. 27, 1618.

AMONG the peaceful phases of the chequered career of Sir Walter Raleigh was his retirement at Youghal, on the banks of the Blackwater, in the south of Ireland. This period of his life was, indeed, its true "Dora-o," and the adventures usually characterised by that name were the false lights which lured him to his ruin. The town of Youghal was held by the Geraldines until the attainder and extinction of the House of Desmond, in the reign of Elizabeth. It was then granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, from whom it was conveyed to the great Earl of Cork, who is represented here by the Duke of Devonshire. Here, in a mansion having the appearance of a comfortable manor-house of the Elizabethan era, Raleigh was residing in 1586; and he was Mayor of the town in 1588. The house is now known as Myrtle Grove: the walls are nearly five feet in thickness, and the interior is wainscoted throughout with Irish oak, in good preservation.

The drawing-room is elegantly carved, and the chimney-piece is of dark polished oak, and ornamented with various grotesque devices. The roof is also of Irish oak. Creepers run up to a considerable height on the outside of the building; and in front and around are gardens neatly laid out, in which are some very luxuriant myrtles; and hence it has derived its name. It is said that within



SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S HOUSE, AT YOUGHAL.

these gardens Sir Walter first planted the potato which he brought from South America.

Youghal is situated at the embouchure of the river, commemorated in the "Faerie Queen" as

Swi't Awnduff, whiche of the English man
Is cal'd de Blaske-water :

the latter name being the English rendering of the original native appellation, i.e., *Amhon*, river or water, and *dubh*, black. The town was called *Eo-chaille* (Anglicised into *Youghal*), or the Yew Wood, from its position at the base of a low range of hills, once clad with indigenous forests of yew-trees: and where, exactly a thousand years ago (A.D. 853) a large army of Norwegians landed.

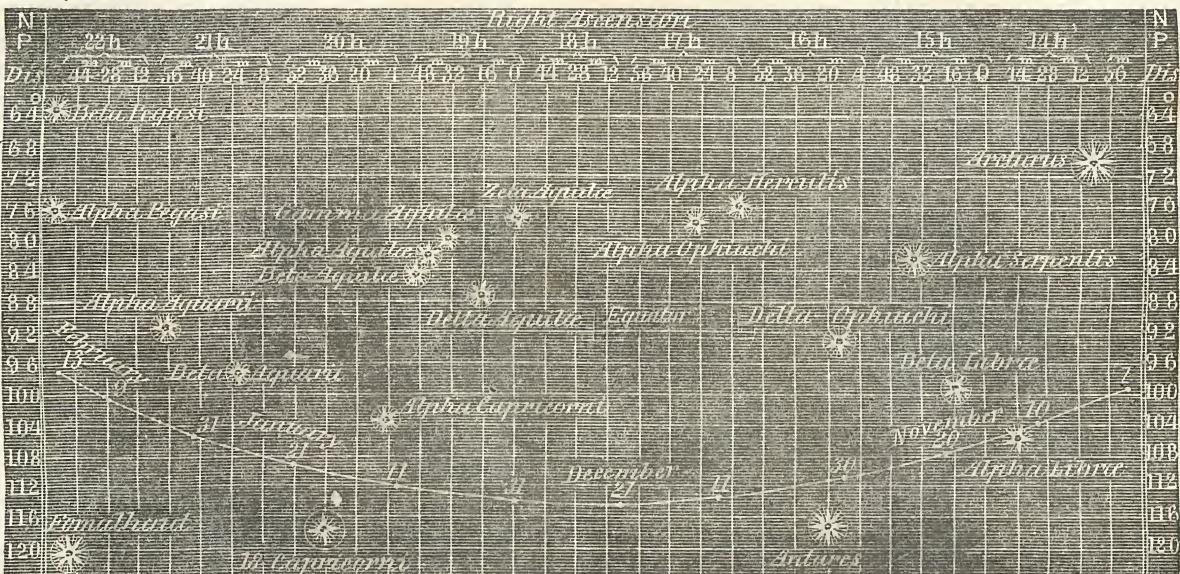
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

OCTOBER.

THE SUN is situated south of the Equator, and is moving southward. On the 23rd day, at 5h. 29m. P.M., he passes from the sign Libra (the Balance) to that

about 1 hour by the last day. She rises near the E. by N. point of the horizon at the beginning of the month; near the E. at the middle; and near the E. by S. point of the horizon at the end of the month. She is moving eastward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 20th. For

THE PATH OF VENUS FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1854, TO FEBRUARY 13, 1855.



Scale, 24 degrees to one inch.

of Scorpio (the Scorpion), having been in the former sign 30 days, 8 hours, 16 minutes. His distance from the Earth on the 15th is 94,663,000 miles. He rises between the E. and E. by S. points of the horizon till the 11th, on which day he rises at the latter point; and between the E. by S. and E.S.E. during the remainder of the month.

The Moon, on the 1st, enters the constellation Capricornus; on the 2nd, is in Aquarius; on the 4th, in Pisces; on the 5th, in Cetus; on the 6th, in Pisces; of the 7th, in Cetus again, and Aries; on the 9th, she is in Taurus; on the 12th, in Gemini; on the 14th, in Cancer; on the 16th, in Leo; and on the 18th, in Virgo; on the 22nd she enters into Libra; on the 24th, into Scorpio and Ophiuchus; on the 26th, into Sagittarius; on the 28th, into Capricornus; on the 30th, into Aquarius; and on the 31st, into Pisces. She is about 23° south of the Equator on the 1st; crosses the Equator at midnight on the 5th; reaches her extreme north declination about midnight on the 12th; crosses the Equator on the 20th; reaches her extreme south declination on the 26th; and is about 11° S. of the Equator on the last day. She is near Uranus on the 8th, Saturn on the 11th, Venus on the 20th, Mercury on the 23rd, Mars on the 24th, and Jupiter on the 27th.

MERCURY is in the constellation Virgo till the 11th, and in Libra till the end of the month. He sets after the Sun by 19m. on the 1st; which interval increases to 25m. by the 10th; to 30m. by the 20th; and to 37m. by the end of the month. He is not well situated for observation. He sets between the W.S.W. and the S.W. by W. points of the horizon. He is moving eastward among the stars; is in Aphelion on the 9th; near the Moon on the 23rd; and at his greatest eastern elongation on the 28th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in September.

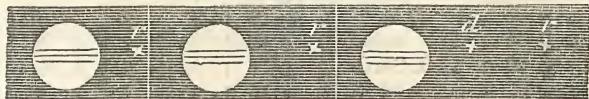
VENUS is in the constellation Virgo throughout the month. She is a morning star; and rises on the 1st, at 4h. 14m. A.M.; on the 10th, at 4h. 42m. A.M.; on the 20th, at 5h. 14m. A.M.; and on the last day, at 5h. 49m. A.M. These times precede those of the Sun by $\frac{1}{4}$ hour on the 1st, decreasing to

her path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in July.

MARS is in the constellation Libra till the 10th; in Scorpio to the 18th; and in Ophiuchus to the end of the month. He sets on the 1st, at 7h. 4m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 6h. 34m. P.M.; and on the last day, at 6h. 9m. P.M., near the S.W. by W. point of the horizon. He sooths at an altitude of $16\frac{1}{2}$ ° at the middle of the month. He is moving eastward among the stars; and is near the Moon on the 24th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in May.

JUPITER is in the constellation Sagittarius throughout the month. He sets on the 1st, at 10h. 37m. P.M.; and on the last day, at 8h. 53m. P.M., near the S.W. by W. point of the horizon. He sooths at the middle of the month at an altitude of 16°. He is moving eastward among the stars; is in quadrature with the Sun on the 12th; and near the Moon on the 27th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in August.

RELATIVE POSITIONS OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES TO THE DISC OF THE PLANET AT THE TIMES OF ECLIPSE.



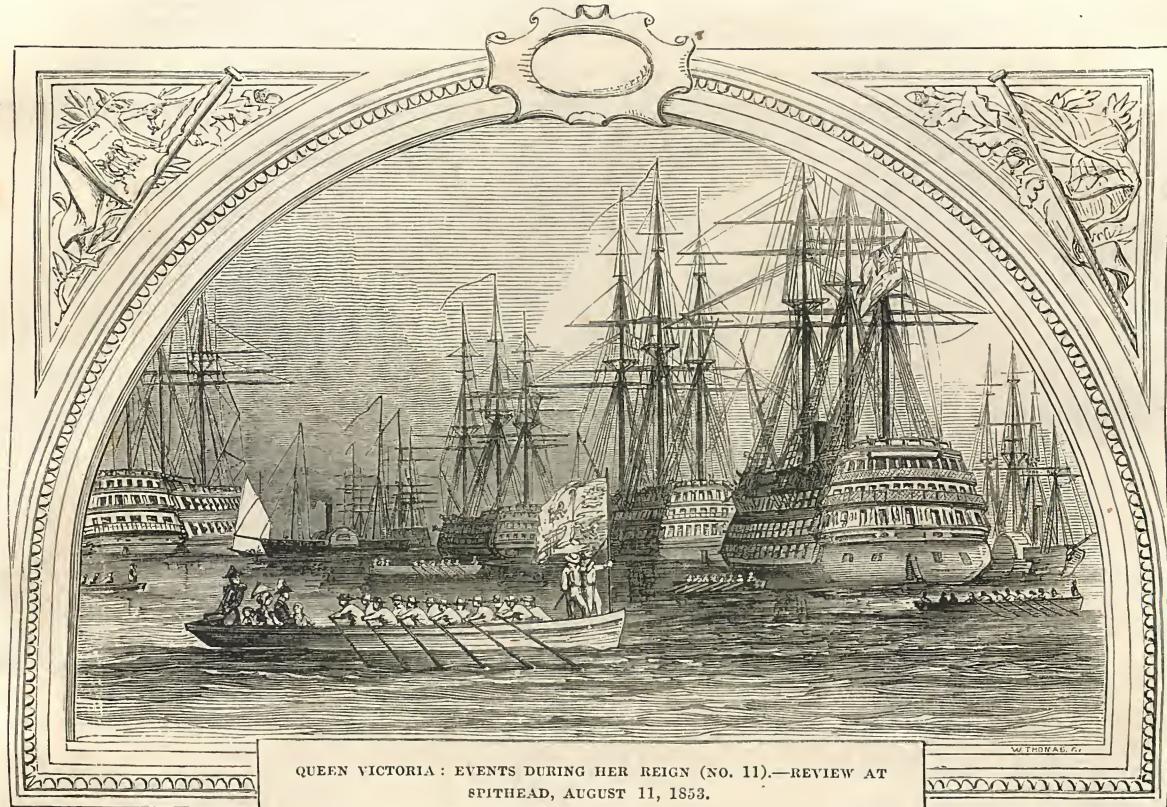
1st Sat. 2nd Sat. 3rd Sat.

JUPITER'S SATELLITES, Eclipses of, as seen through an inverting telescope, appear to take place on the right hand side of the planet, as shown in the diagram above, which gives their relative positions and distances. When

(Continued on page 53.)

Days of the Month.	TIMES OF THE PLANETS SOUTHERN, OR PASSING THE MERIDIAN.						JUPITER'S SATELLITES.		OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.				
							Eclipses of						
	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Uranus.	1st Satellite. Reappear.	2nd Satellite. Reappear.	Names of the Stars	Magni- tude.	Times of disappear- ance & re-appear- ance of the Star.	At which limb of the Moon	Between what Latitudes visible.
	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Morning.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.					
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	3 8 3 P.M.	6 9 53 P.M.					
1	0 41	10 45	2 44	6 39	4 21	2 17	10 9 58 P.M.	31 7 4 P.M.	139 Tauri.....	5	12 2 37 A.M.	Bright	10° N. to 80° N.
6	0 49	10 48	2 38	6 20	4 1	1 57	19 6 22 P.M.	25 5 0 P.M.			12 3 55 A.M.	Dark	
11	0 57	10 51	2 34	6 2	3 41	1 36							
16	1 4	10 55	2 29	5 45	3 21	1 16							
21	1 10	10 58	2 25	5 27	3 1	0 56	1 9 58 P.M.	13 6 59 P.M. D					
26	1 15	11 1	2 21	5 10	2 40	0 35	10 6 21 P.M.	112 32 19 26					
31	1 16	11 5	2 17	4 53	2 19	0 15	17 8 17 P.M.	3 8 9 P.M. D.					

Days of the Month.	RIGHT ASCENSIONS AND NORTH POLAR DISTANCES OF THE PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.																
	MERCURY.			VENUS.			MARS.			JUPITER.			SATURN.			URANUS.	
	Right Ascension.	North Polar Dis- tance.	Right Ascension.	North Polar Dis- tance.	Right Ascension.	North Polar Dis- tance.	Right Ascension.	North Polar Dis- tance.	Right Ascension.	North Polar Dis- tance.	Right Ascension.	North Polar Dis- tance.	Right Ascension.	North Polar Dis- tance.	Right Ascension.	North Polar Dis- tance.	
FULL MOON	6D. 7H. 36M. A.M.	13h. 20m	98° 48'	11h. 25m	84° 38'	15h. 23m	109° 23'	19h. 19m	112° 42'	4h. 59m	69° 3'	2h. 55m	73° 42'				
LAST QUARTER	14 1 43 A.M.	6 13 49	102 8	11 47	87 2	15 33	110 17	19 20	112 40	4 59	69 4	2 54	5 45	73 45			
NEW MOON	21 9 25 P.M.	11 14 16	105 11	12 10	91 30	15 53	111 7	19 22	112 37	4 59	69 5	2 54	73 48				
FIRST QUARTER	23 7 4 P.M.	16 14 43	107 53	12 33	91 58	16 8	111 52	19 24	112 33	4 58	69 6	2 53	73 51				
PERIGEE	2 2 0 A.M.	21 15 9	110 12	12 56	94 26	6 23	112 32	19 25	112 28	4 57	69 8	2 52	73 54				
APOGEE	14 9 0 A.M.	26 15 33	112 1	13 19	96 53	13 7	115 29	112 23	112 23	4 56	69 10	2 51	73 58				
PERIGEE	26 9 0 P.M.	31 15 54	113 15	13 43	99 16	16 55	113 36	19 32	112 17	4 55	69 12	2 51	74 1				



QUEEN VICTORIA: EVENTS DURING HER REIGN (NO. 11).—REVIEW AT SPITHEAD, AUGUST 11, 1853.

W. THOMAS, A.D.

Day of Month	Day of Week	SUN.												MOON.												HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.				Day of the Year				
		SOUTHS.						SETS.						SOUTHS.						SETS.						Before Sunrise.						Afternoon		
		Rises.	Before 12 o'clock.	Height above horizon	Deg.	Rises.	Afternoon	Height above horizon	Deg.	Sets.	Morning	Rises.	Afternoon	Height above horizon	Deg.	Sets.	Morning	0 O'Clock	2	4	6	8	Moon's Age	4	6	8	10	12	Morning	Afternoon				
1	W	All Saints	6 56	16	16	24	4	32	3 44	9 32	35	2 14																		305				
2	Th	Mich. T. begins	6 57	16	18	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	31	3 59	10 18	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 35																			306			
3	F	Alpha Pegasi souths at 8h 3m p.m.	6 59	16	18	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	29	4 13	11	4 47 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 54																			307			
4	S	Wm. III. landed	7 0	16	17	23	4	27	4 28	11 50	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 13																			308			
5	S	21st S. aft. TRIN.	7 2	16	16	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	25	4 46	Morning.	7 31																			309				
6	M	[Gump. Plot, 1605	7 4	16	14	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	24	5 9	0 38	58	8 47																		310				
7	TU	Twilight ends at 6h 22m	7 6	16	11	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	23	5 39	1 28	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 2																		311				
8	W	Alpha Andromeda souths at 8h 50m p.m.	7 7	16	7	22	4	22	6 20	2 19	64	11 9																		312				
9	Th	P. of Wales b. 1841	7 9	16	2	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	20	7 10	3 11	65	Afternoon																		313				
10	F	[L. Mayor's day	7 10	15	56	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	19	8 8	4 3	64 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 50																		314				
11	S	Half-Quarter day	7 12	15	50	21	4	17	9 17	4 52	63	1 22																		315				
12	S	22nd S. aft. TRIN.	7 14	15	43	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	16	10 27	5 40	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 48																		316				
13	M	Britius	7 16	15	34	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	14	11 38	6 26	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8																		317				
14	TU	Alpha Pegasi souths at 8h 31m p.m.	7 18	15	26	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	12	Morning.	7 10	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 23																		318				
15	W	Machutus	7 20	15	15	20	4	11	0 52	7 53	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 37																		319				
16	TH	Alpha Arietis souths at 10h 16m p.m.	7 21	15	5	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	10	2 6	8 36	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 51																		320				
17	F	Hugh, Bish. Linc.	7 23	14	53	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	9	3 22	9 20	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 3																		321				
18	S	[Q. Eliz. acces.	7 25	14	41	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	8	4 41	10 6	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 17																		322				
19	S	23rd S. aft. TRIN.	7 27	14	27	19	4	7	6 4	10 55	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 34																		323				
20	M	Alpha Ceti souths at 10h 56m p.m.	7 28	14	13	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	6	7 30	11 49	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 58																		324				
21	Tu	Prs. Royal b. 1840	7 30	13	58	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	8 59	Afternoon.	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 31																		325				
22	W	Cecilia	7 31	13	42	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	3	10 21	1 51	11	5 19																		326				
23	Th	Clement. Old	7 33	13	26	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	2	11 29	2 56	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 25																		327				
24	F	[Martinmas day	7 34	13	8	18	4	0	Afternoon.	3 59	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 45																		328				
25	S	Mich. T. ends	7 36	12	50	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	58	0 55	4 58	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 12																		329				
26	S	24th S. aft. TRIN.	7 37	12	32	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	57	1 19	5 52	21	10 39																		330				
27	M	Prs. Mary Adel. b	7 39	12	12	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	56	1 38	6 43	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	Morning.																		331				
28	Tu	Day breaks 5h 36m 1833	7 40	11	52	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	55	1 53	7 30	33	0 3																		332				
29	W	Pleiades due south at 11h 5m p.m.	7 42	11	31	17	3	55	2 6	8 15	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 22																		333				
30	Th	St. Andrew	7 44	11	9	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	54	2 20	9 0	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 41																		334				

NATIONAL SPORTS.



R. & J. Horne

NOVEMBER.—FOX HUNTING.

GRAND REVIEW OF THE BRITISH FLEET AT SPITHEAD.

THE great Naval Review at Spithead, on the 11th of August, 1853, was the most magnificent spectacle of its class which has occurred in the time of the present generation. The last display of the kind occurred on the 25th of June, 1814, when the Prince Regent entertained the Allied Sovereigns with a demonstration at Spithead, in which fifteen sail of the line and as many frigates manoeuvred for the entertainment of the distinguished visitors. But the evolutions on that occasion were few and unimportant; as the absence of wind rendered the men-of-war as helpless as so many logs upon the water; while on the 11th of August each immense vessel was as manageable as a Thames wherry, and did her allotted work with the precision of an automaton. During the forty years that had elapsed since the two reviews, a new element had been evoked—a new power had been discovered; and British coal and iron had come to share in the duty of national defence, which British oak had previously monopolised.

The squadron reviewed consisted of 25 vessels, of which 9 were ships of the line, including the *Duke of Wellington* screw steamer of 131 guns. The following is a summary of the imposing force thus assembled:—

SHIPS.	No	Guns.	Men.	Horse-pr.	Tons.
Screw	13	664	6,085	5,450	24,226
Paddle	9	127	2,130	4,330	11,626
Sailing	3	296	2,610	..	8,294
Grand Total	25	1,087	10,825	9,780	44,146

In addition to the above, which formed the service fleet, there were also present at Spithead nine men-of-war steamers and eleven yachts and steam-tenders,

and other smaller vessels, making a grand total of upwards of fifty vessels of all sizes bearing the Royal pennant.

The Lords of the Admiralty, the members of both Houses of Parliament, and the *corps diplomatique*, were conveyed to the scene in Royal steamers specially allotted to them. And at eleven o'clock, the *Victoria and Albert*, having the Queen and Prince Albert on board, arrived; and after her Majesty had honoured the Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Thomas Cochrane, with a visit on board the *Duke of Wellington*, the fleet put to sea in double line. Arrived on the other side of the Isle of Wight, the fleet formed in line, and a grand mimic sea-fight was performed, followed by a general chase; afterwards a boat attack, and other manoeuvres were gone through with admirable precision and effect. A writer who was present thus describes the scene towards the close of the day:—"As the wind slowly rolled the clouds to leeward of the flotilla, bringing into view boat after boat and the hulls of steamers, the *coup d'œil* was one which no language can convey, for it was instinct with motion—teeming with energetic life. The boats were returning to their respective ships, from which the signal of recall had been hoisted; or, with oars aloft, were lying-to off the late 'enemy'; on the white beach at Southsea, as far as the eye could reach, thousands of people were gathered in the full enjoyment of the spectacle: every mound—every hillock—the ramparts of the fortifications, the tops of houses—any and every place, in fact, from which a view of Spithead could be had, were black with a swarm of human beings. Everything that could float and move by sail or oar—collected from all parts of the neighbouring shores, *was on the water floating about, so as to shut out the face of the waves beneath a shifting veil of rope, wood, and canvas*. The Royal yacht, beset with them like a queen bee by its loving subjects, floated tranquilly, the centre of innumerable *tornettes* and prying eyes. Her Majesty remained afloat until all was over, at seven o'clock, and then returned to Osborne. Thus terminated a spectacle unprecedented in this country, and that could be produced nowhere else—a spectacle which well accords with our national sympathies, and which is doubly gratifying from the light in which it places the efficiency of our navy."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

NOVEMBER

REVOLUTION OF 1688.—THE PRINCE OF ORANGE LANDED AT
TORBAY NOVEMBER, 4.

Is the fine old mansion known as Ford House, adjacent to the town of Newton Abbot, and about fifteen miles south by west of Exeter, the Prince of Orange (William III) slept on the night after his landing at Torbay. On the 8th he made his public entry into Exeter, where he remained for some days before any of the principal people of the county joined him. On the 21st he quitted Exeter on his march to London.



FORD HOUSE, NEWTON ABBOT.

At Newton Abbot, too, is another interesting memorial of the Revolution, a sexagon stone, which was the base of the market-cross, on which the Prince



of Orange ascended, and stated his acceptance of the call to the Throne. On the sides of this stone are sculptured his declarations respecting Protestantism, &c.

"The landing of William in Torbay," says a contemporary, "was followed, after a few days' hesitation, by an almost total defection of James's English subjects from their allegiance; and with unparalleled ease and rapidity was that memorable and bloodless revolution effected, which changed the Royal line, and firmly established the constitution of these realms. For once, all parties and orders of men in the nation, except a very small minority of Roman Catholics, peaceably concurred in the necessity for a change of Government; and when the betrayed and misguided King fled to France, the most opposite principles of passive and popular rights were strained to the same practical conclusion, that James had either deserted or forfeited the throne. The all-important question, in what manner the vacant Royal seat should be occupied, terminated the short-lived concord of factions. But William cut short all schemes of the high Monarchical party for restricting his functions to a regency, either on behalf of his wife or her infant brother. He declared that, except as King, he would not remain in the country. This decisive language hastened the proceedings of the Convention Parliament, which William had composed of the Peers, the surviving members of the last three Houses of Commons, and the Corporation of London: and in the famous Act of Settlement passed by that body, the crown, with constitutional limitations to its power, was conferred jointly upon the Prince and Princess of Orange, with remainder successively to the issue of the latter, to the Princess Anne and her children, and to the heirs of William, by any other wife."

MRS. HOFLAND DIED NOVEMBER 9, 1844.

An interesting tribute to the memory of Mrs. Hofland is placed upon one of the walls of the parish church of Richmond, in Surrey, at a short distance from the mural tablet to Kean, the tragedian. The memorial to Mrs. Hofland is a graceful composition, by Mr. E. W. Wyon—the inscription-table supported by two plain trusses, between which the Artist has placed the autograph.

DR. ISAAC WATTS DIED NOVEMBER 25, 1748.

In one of the chambers of Abney House, Stoke Newington, terminated the life of this good and useful man, at the advanced age of seventy-five. Isaac Watts was born at Southampton: his parents were remarkable for their piety:



ABNEY HOUSE, STOKE NEWINGTON.

he was intended for the church; but he early inclined to the Dissenters, and he was educated at one of their establishments. He was afterwards four years in the family of Sir John Hartopp, at Stoke Newington: here in 1698, he was chosen an assistant minister by an Independent congregation, and in four years he succeeded to the full charge; but ill health rendered him unfit for the heavy duties. His health continuing to decline, Watts was received, in 1712, into the above manor, by his friend Sir Thomas Abney, who served the office of Lord Mayor of London in 1700. At Abney House Watts passed the remainder of his life (thirty-five years), "in a family which, for piety, order, and harmony, and every virtue, was a house of God." Here he had the privilege of a country recess—the fragrant bower, the spreading lawn, the flowery garden, and other advantages, to soothe his mind and aid his restoration to health. Abney House was taken down in 1844, and the park has been converted into a picturesque cemetery, where has been placed statue of Watts, by Baily. The mansion was long regarded with peculiar interest in association with the memory of a writer who has been aptly termed a classic of the people. His "Hymns for Children" have exercised an influence on the minds of the young far beyond the limits of the Dissenting body. His Treatises on "Logic," and on the "Improvement of the Mind," are still highly valued; and his theological writings are prized by almost the whole of the religious public of Great Brit'n. The Hon. Mrs. Norton thus touchingly apostrophises the memory of this excellent man:—"Oh, Watts! gentle-hearted old man! did you ever foresee the universal interest which would link itself to your name among the innocent hearts of earth? Did angels reveal to you in your death-hour, how many a dying child would murmur your pleasant hymns as its farewell to earth?—how many living children repeat them as their most familiar notions of prayer? Did you foresee that in your native land, and wherever its language is spoken, the purer and least sinful portion of the ever-shifting generations would be trained with your words? And now, in that better world of glory, do the sons of young children crowd round you? Do you hold sweet converse with those who, perhaps, were first led into the track of glory by the faint light which the sparks of your soul left on earth? Do they recognise you, the souls of our departed, it's ones—souls of the children of the long ago dead—souls of the children of the living—lost and lamented, and then fading from memory like sweet dreams? It may be so; and that when the great responsible gift of authorship is accounted for, your crown will be brighter than that bestowed on philosophers and sages!"

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

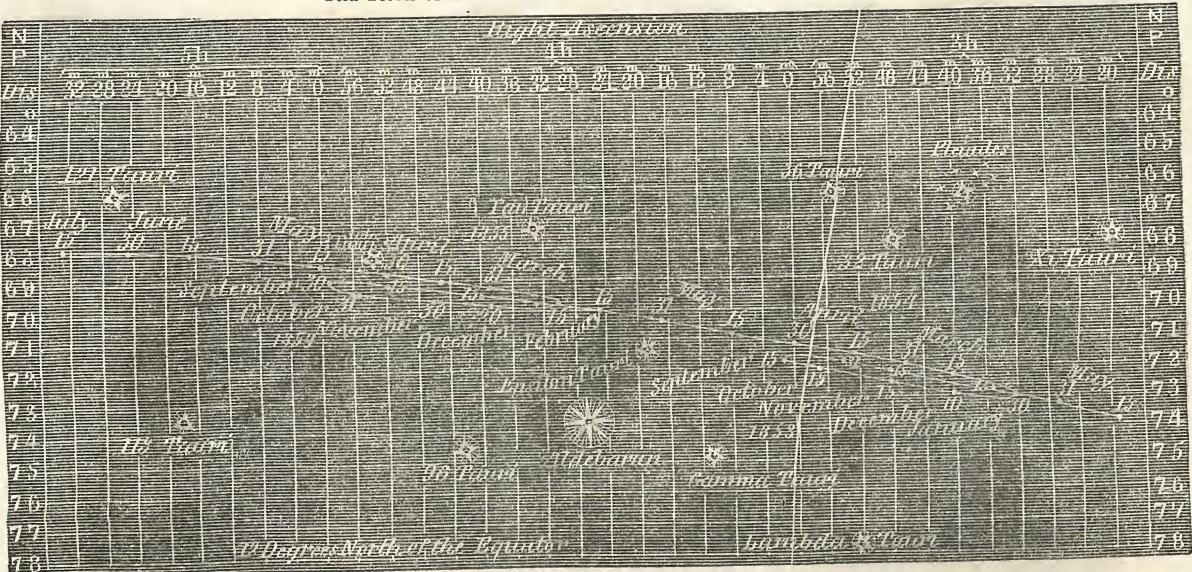
NOVEMBER.

THE SUN is situated south of the Equator, and is moving southward. He passes on the 22nd day at 2h. 10m. P.M. from the sign Scorpio (the Scorpion), to

This eclipse is very small, being little more than a contact; its amount at the time of the greatest phase is only about one twentieth part of the Moon on the northern border.

MERCURY is in the constellation Scorpio till the 17th, and in Libra till the end

THE PATH OF SATURN FROM MAY 15, 1853, TO JULY 15, 1855.



Scale, 6 degrees to one inch.

that of Sagittarius (the Archer), having been in the former sign 29 days, 20 hours, 41 minutes. His distance from the Earth, on the 15th, is 93,914,700 miles. He rises at the E.S.E. point of the horizon at the beginning of the month, and at the S. E. by E. towards the end. On the 20th there is a *total Eclipse of the Sun*, but invisible over Europe, it begins on the earth generally at 7h. 21m. Greenwich mean time, in longitude 24° W. of Greenwich, and latitude 0° 50' S.; and ends at 0h. 32m. P.M., in longitude 93° 24' E., of Greenwich, and latitude 35° 50' S. This Eclipse is the fourth and last in the year, it will be visible over the great Southern Ocean, a partial eclipse will be visible at the southern extremities of South America, Africa, and Australia.

America, Africa, and Australia.

On the 1st, the Moon is in the constellation Cetus ; on the 2nd, in Pisces ; on the 3rd, again in Cetus ; on the 4th, in Aries ; on the 5th, in Taurus, where she remains until the 8th, when she passes into Gemini ; on the 10th, into Cancer ; on the 12th, in Leo ; on the 15th in Virgo ; on the 18th, in Libra ; and on the 20th, into Scorpio, passing into Ophiuchus on the same day ; on the 22nd, she enters Sagittarius ; on the 24th, is in Capricornus ; on the 26th, in Aquarius ; on the 27th, in Pisces ; on the 28th, in Cetus ; and on the 30th, in Cetus, having again passed through Pisces. She crosses the Equator going northward on the 2nd; reaches her extreme north declination on the 9th; crosses the Equator, going southward, on the 16th; reaches her extreme south declination on the 23rd; and again crosses the Equator going northward on the 29th. She is near Uranus on the 5th, Saturn on the 7th, Venus on the 19th, Mercury on the 20th, Mars on the 22nd, and Jupiter on the 24th. The third eclipse of the year takes place on the 4th of this month. It is a partial eclipse of the Moon, and visible from England and Great Britain. The eclipse begins at 8h. 45m. P.M.; the middle at 9h. 12m. P.M.; and ends at 9h. 39m. P.M. At those times the Moon is vertical in

of the month. He rises after the Sun till the 18th, and before him from the 19th by 20m. on the 20th, increasing to 1h. 54m. by the 30th. This planet is therefore very favourably situated for observation in the morning towards the end of the month. He sets after the Sun from the 1st to the 18th, and before him from the 19th to the end of the month. He rises about 4° S. of the S.E., by E at the beginning of the month, and a little S. of the E S E. point of the horizon, at the end of the month. He is moving eastward among the stars till the 8th; is stationary among them on the 9th; is moving westward from the 10th to the 27th; is a second time stationary on the 28th; and is moving eastward from the 29th; is in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 19th; near the Moon on the 20th; Venus on the 21st; and in Perihelion on the 22nd. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in September.

VENUS is in the constellation Virgo till the 8th; in Libra till the 27th; and in Scorpio till the end of the month. She is a morning star, rising 1 hour before the Sun on the 1st, and 20 minutes before him on the 30th, near the E.S.E. point of the horizon. She is moving eastward among the stars; is near the Moon on the 19th, and Mercury on the 21st. For her path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in October.

MARS is in the constellation Ophiuchus till the 9th; in Sagittarius till the 14th; in Ophiuchus till the 18th; and in Sagittarius to the end of the month. He sets on the 1st at 6h. 8m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 5h. 53m. P.M.; and on the 30th, at 5h. 45m. P.M., about 5° S. of the S.W. by W. point of the horizon. He is moving eastward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 22nd. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in May.

JUPITER is in the constellation Sagittarius throughout the month. He sets on the 1st at 8h. 50m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 8h. 7m. P.M., and on the 30th, at 7h. 22m. He is near the S.W. by W. point of the horizon: he sojourns at an altitude

(Continued on page 53.)

TIMES OF THE PLANETS SOUTHING, OR PASSING THE MERIDIAN.

Days of Month	Mercury.		Venus.		Mars.		Jupiter.		Saturn.		Uranus.	
	Afternoon	Morning	Afternoon	Morning	Afternoon	Morning	Afternoon	Morning	Afternoon	Morning	Afternoon	Morning
1	H. M. 1 15	H. M. 11 6	H. M. 2 16	H. M. 4 50	H. M. 2 15	H. M. 0 1						
6	1 8	11 10	2 12	4 33	1 54	Afternoon						
11	0 48	11 14	2 9	4 17	1 33	11 20						
16	0 12	11 19	2 6	4 1	1 12	11 1						
21	Morning. 10 51	11 25 11 31	2 3 3 29	3 45 0 29	0 51 0 29	10 42 10 24						
30	10 35	11 36	1 57	3 16	0 12	10 8						

JUPITER'S SATELLITES

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.							
Eclipses of							
1st Satellite. Re-appear.			2nd Satellite Re-ap. R. Disap.				
D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	P.M.	
4	4	42	P.M.	25	14	P.M.	
11	6	37	P.M.				
27	4	56	P.M.				
				1	5	33 P.M.	
Occultations of							
2	6	41	P.M.	D.	7	4	22 P.M.
18	5	8	P.M.	D.	14	7	P.M.
25	7	8	P.M.	D.			
					3rd Satellite		
					8	4	39 P.M.
					9	4	41 P.M.

OSCILLATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.						
	Names of the Stars.	Magnitude.	Times of disappearance & re-appearance of the Star.	At which limb of the Moon.	Between what Latitudes visible.	
Sifma Arietis ..	6		D. H. M. 4 9 59 P.M.	Bright	75° N. to 10° S.	
Kappa I Tauri ..	5		D. H. M. 6 5 24 P.M.	Bright	North of Equator	
Lambda Cancri .	6		D. H. M. 6 5 59 P.M.	Dark	11° N.	
48 Virginis	6		D. H. M. 11 4 1 A.M.	Bright	7° N. to 35° N.	
			D. H. M. 11 5 14 A.M.	Dark		
			D. H. M. 17 3 46 A.M.	Bright	67° N. to 21° S.	
			D. H. M. 17 4 46 A.M.	Dark		

TIMES OF CHANGES OF THE MOON.

TIMES OF CHANGES OF THE MOON,
And when she is at her greatest distance (Apogee)
or at her least distance (Perigee) from the Earth.

		D.	H.	M.	
FULL MOON	..	4	9	1	P.
LAST QUARTER	..	12	10	9	P.
NEW MOON	..	20	10	2	A.
FIRST QUARTER	..	27	2	40	A.
APOGEE	..	11	6	0	A.
PERIGEE	..	22	11	1	A.

RIGHT ASCENSIONS AND NORTH POLAR DISTANCES OF THE PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

Days of the Month.	RIGHT ASCENSIONS AND NORTH POLAR DISTANCES OF THE PLANETS.																							
	MERCURY.			VENUS.			MARS.			JUPITER.		SATURN.		URANUS.										
	Right Ascension	North Polar Distance.	Right Ascension	North Polar Distance.	Right Ascension	North Polar Distance.	Right Ascension	North Polar Distance.	Right Ascension	North Polar Distance.	Right Ascension	North Polar Distance.	Right Ascension	North Polar Distance.										
1	15h. 57m.	113° 24'	131° 47m.	99° 44'	16h. 58m.	132° 42'	19h. 32m.	119° 16'	4h. 55m.	69° 12'	2h. 50m.	74° 2'												
M. 6	16	10	13	42	14	11	102	0	17	14	114	4	19	35	112	9	4	54	69	14	2	50	74	6
M. 11	16	9	112	52	14	26	104	9	17	30	114	20	19	39	112	2	4	52	69	17	2	49	74	9
M. 16	15	53	110	35	15	0	106	10	17	47	114	30	19	42	111	53	4	51	69	19	2	48	74	13
M. 21	15	27	107	31	15	25	108	0	18	3	114	33	19	46	111	44	4	49	69	22	2	47	74	16
M. 26	15	11	105	21	15	51	109	37	18	20	114	29	19	50	111	34	4	48	69	25	2	46	74	20
M. 30	15	11	105	3	16	12	110	46	18	34	114	21	19	53	111	26	4	46	69	27	2	46	74	22



QUEEN VICTORIA: EVENTS DURING HER REIGN (NO. 12).—VISIT TO THE
DUBLIN GREAT EXHIBITION, AUGUST 30, 1853.

Day of Month	Day of Week	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, FESTIVALS, &c.	SUN.						MOON.						DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.						HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.		Day of the Year							
			SOUTHS.			SETS.			SOUTHS.			SETS.			Before Sunset.			$\frac{1}{2}$ Moon Age			After Sunset.			Morning	Afternoon					
			RISES.	Before 12 o'clock.	M.	s.	Heights above horizon	RISES.	Afternoon	M.	s.	Heights above horizon	SETS.	Morning	II.	M.	0	2	4	6	S	O'Clock.	4	6	8	10	12	M.	M.	
1	F	Alpha Andromedae souths 7h 20m p.m.	7 46	10	47	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 53	2 34	9 45	51 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 58															11	50	335		
2	S	Length of day 8h 4m	7 47	10	24	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 52	2 50	10 32	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 14															0 15	0 35	336		
3	S	ADVENT SUNDAY	7 48	10	1	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 52	3 13	11 21	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 31															1 0	1 20	337		
4	M	Day breaks 5h 44m	7 49	9	37	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 51	3 39	Morning.		7 45															1 40	2 0	338		
5	TU	Gamma Pegasi souths at 7h 9m p.m.	7 51	9	12	16	3 51	4 15	0 11	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 56														2 20	2 40	339			
6	W	Nicholas	7 52	8	47	16	3 51	5 2	1 3	64 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 56														2 55	3 15	340			
7	TH	Aldebaran souths at 11h 22m p.m.	7 53	8	21	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 50	5 57	1 55	65	10 47														3 30	3 50	341			
8	F	Con. B. V. Mary	7 54	7	55	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 50	7 2	2 45	63 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 22														4 10	4 25	342			
9	S	Alpha Arietis souths at 8h 46m p.m.	7 56	7	29	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 50	8 12	3 34	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 51														4 40	5 0	343			
10	S	2D S. IN ADVENT	7 57	7	1	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 49	9 22	4 20	58	Afternoon														5 20	5 40	444			
11	M	Alpha Ceti souths at 9h 34m p.m.	7 58	6	34	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 49	10 34	5 4	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 28														6 0	6 25	345			
12	TU	Pleiades due south at 10h 14m p.m.	7 59	6	1	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 49	11 46	5 47	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 43														6 45	7 10	346			
13	W	Twilight ends 5h 56m	8 0	5	38	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 49	Morning.	6 29	43	0 56														7 40	8 10	347			
14	TH	Length of night 16h 11m	8 0	5	9	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 49	0 58	7 11	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 9														8 45	9 20	348			
15	F	Gamma Pegasi souths at 6h 29m p.m.	8 1	4	40	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 49	2 13	7 54	31	1 20														9 55	10 25	349			
16	S	Camb. Term ends	8 2	4	11	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 49	3 33	8 41	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 36														10 55	11 20	350			
17	S	3D S. IN ADVENT	8 3	3	41	15	3 49	4 ..			1														11 50	No Tide.	351			
18	M	Oxford Term ends	8 4	3	11	15	3 50	6 ..	10	2 ..	..														0 15	0 35	352		
19	TU	Alpha Ceti souths at 9h 2m p.m.	8 5	2	42	15	3 50	7 53	11 31	12	3 5														1 0	1 25	353			
20	W	Ember Week	8 5	2	12	15	3 50	9 9	Afternoon	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 4														1 50	2 15	354			
21	TH	Shortest day. St. Thomas.	8 6	1	42	15	3 51	10 9	1 43	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 21														2 40	3 0	355			
22	F	[Thomas.]	8 6	1	12	15	3 51	10 52	2 46	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 49														3 25	3 50	356			
23	S	Pleiades due south at 9h 30m p.m.	8 6	0	41	15	3 51	11 21	3 45	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 20														4 20	4 40	357			
24	S	4TH S. IN ADVENT	8 7	0	11	15	3 52	11 42	4 38	26	9 47														5 10	5 35	358			
25	M	CHRISTMAS DAY	8 7	After 12 o'clock	15	3 52	Afternoon	5 28	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 10															6 0	6 30	359			
26	TU	St. Stephen	8 8	0	48	15	3 53	0 15	6 14	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Morning														6 50	7 20	360			
27	W	St. John	8 8	1	18	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 54	0 26	6 59	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 31														7 50	8 20	361			
28	TH	Innocents	8 9	1	48	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 55	0 42	7 44	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 47														8 55	9 30	362			
29	F	Alpha Arietis souths at 7h 27m p.m.	8 9	2	17	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 56	0 58	8 30	54 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 4														10 0	10 35	363			
30	S	Pleiades due south at 9h 3m p.m.	8 9	2	46	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 57	1 17	9 17	59	4 20														11 5	11 40	364			
31	S	1ST S. aft. CHRIST.	8 9	3	15	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 58	1 42	10 6	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 34														No Tide.	0 10	365			

NATIONAL SPORTS.



DECEMBER.—WILD DUCK SHOOTING.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISITS TO IRELAND.

VICTORIA is the first British Queen who has trod upon Irish soil, and the second of our Monarchs who has visited that portion of the empire with any other than hostile intent. Her Majesty's first visit to the Sister Isle took place in 1849. The enthusiasm of her reception, the intense feelings of pride and gratification, which it afforded to the warm-hearted sons of Erin will long be remembered, but would baffle any attempt at description in this brief notice.

On the 1st of August, at three P.M., the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, and attended by a numerous suite, embarked at Osborne on board the *Victoria and Albert* steam-yacht, which immediately got under way, and arrived at the Cove of Cork the next evening, at a little before ten. On August 3, after making the tour of Cork harbour, in the *Fairy* yacht, the Royal party landed at Cove, and thence proceeded to Cork, the principal streets of which they drove round, and in the evening returned on board the *Victoria and Albert*.

The Royal squadron arrived at Kingstown about seven o'clock on the evening of the 5th (Sunday); and the next morning, at half-past nine, a deputation, including Prince George of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Leinster, &c., waited upon her Majesty on board, to pay their respects. At ten, the Royal party landed, and proceeded by railway to Dublin, and thence to the Vice-Regal Lodge, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the multitude. In the afternoon the Queen, attended by the Countess of Clarendon, drove to see the Botanical Gardens and round Phoenix Park. The streets were decorated with banners and triumphal arches, and in the evening were illuminated.

On the 7th the Royal party visited the Bank, the National Board of Education, Trinity College, and (in the evening) Kilmainham Hospital. At night the town was again illuminated.

On the 8th a levee was held, at which no less than 1900 persons were presented, many with loyal addresses from Dublin and various parts of the country. The presentations occupied from two to six P.M.; meantime a dinner was given

to a thousand poor persons. In the evening there was a concert at the Regal Lodge.

On the 9th there was a grand review in the Phoenix Park, and in the evening a Drawingroom at the Castle, at which upwards of 1700 persons were present.

On the 10th the Queen honoured the Duke of Leinster with a visit at Carton; and in the evening sailed for Belfast, where she landed next day, shortly after two P.M. Her Majesty having visited the principal manufacturing establishments, and other objects of interest in that flourishing town, sailed in the afternoon of the following day (the 12th) for Glasgow, *en route* for Balmoral.

Her Majesty again visited Ireland, in 1853, under circumstances peculiarly interesting—namely, to honour with her presence the Great Industrial Exhibition of Dublin, which had been got up in humble, but generous emulation of our ever-memorable Exhibition of 1851. The Queen, on this occasion, sailed from Holyhead, early on the morning of Monday, the 3rd of August, and landed at Kingstown at eight o'clock on the same morning. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, visited, on the same day, the Great Exhibition (illustrated on the preceding page,) where a splendid dais was erected for her reception, on which was a Throne of State.

Just as the clock struck eleven, an immense cheer outside the building announced the arrival of the Queen—the great centre door was thrown open, and her Majesty, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert—the Royal children walking beside—entered the handsome edifice, amidst a tremendous chorus of human voices, waving of handkerchiefs and hats. As her Majesty proceeded up the hall the cheering was again and again renewed, until her Majesty reached the dais, where she stood in evident admiration of the magnificent scene before her. The committee, who, headed by their chairman, Mr. George Roe, led the way, having reached the foot of the raised dais, formed a semicircle at its base. A loyal address was then presented, to which her Majesty returned a gracious reply. Both the Queen and Prince Albert seemed deeply touched with the splendour of the scene, and the enthusiastic welcome with which their presence was greeted.

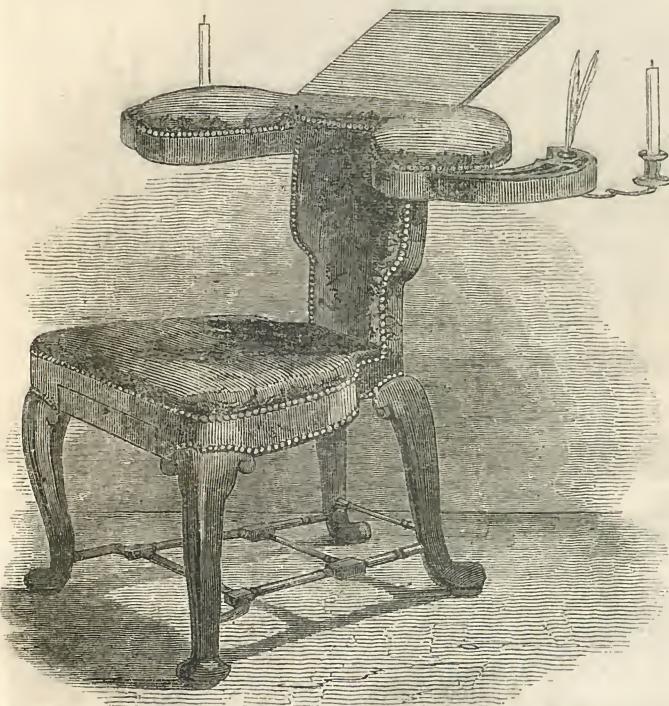
DECEMBER

JOHN GAY, THE POET, DIED DECEMBER 4, 1732.

In the mansion of the Duke and Duchess of Queensbury, in Burlington Gardens, upon the site of the present Uxbridge House, died the poet Gay, in his 46th year, of an inflammatory attack, which proved mortal in three days. Several touching tributes to his excellence have been recorded. "Would to God," exclaims Pope, in a letter to Swift, "that the man we have lost had not been so

of the afternoon, and a long-continued, angry altercation had passed between them in the presence of the monks, who surrounded their Archbishop in his private chamber. When the murderer left to get their arms, the monks hurried Becket by the cloisters into the church, in the vain hope of sanctuary. When Tracy, one of the assassins, attacked Becket, the latter grappled with and flung him on the floor of the choir. Fitzurse then struck at the Archbishop with his sword, but only wounded him slightly in the head; breaking, however, the arm of Grim, a German monk, which was raised to ward off the blow. Another sword-cut prostrated Becket; and then, as he lay, Tracy smote him with such force that he cut off the crown of his head, cleaving through brain and bone, and breaking his sword on the stone pavement. So ended the career of the Archbishop. The well-known legend has it that evil bevel the murderers by sea and land, and that no one of them ever after thrived or prospered; and such was, indeed, the popular belief for nearly seven centuries. But the facts are totally different. Moreville, who kept back the crowd at the door of the choir while the associate assassins were doing the King's will on Becket, lived and died Chief Justice in Eyre, north of Trent—that is to say, one of the principal judges of England. Tracy was created Grand Justiciary of Normandy by Henry within four years of the assassination. Fitzurse went to Ireland, and founded the Celto-Norman sept, known as the Mac Mahons of the county of Wexford; and Bret, the fourth murderer, died in his bed, in due course, after spending a long life in the enjoyment of his estates in Devonshire—thus negativing the historical justice.

The beautiful Graze-Cup, here represented, is believed to have once belonged to Becket, and the legends and initials upon it vouch for the tradition. Round the lid is the motto, "Sobriet Estate," with the letters T. B. supporting a mitre. Upon the body the Cup is chased "Virum tuum bibe cum gaudio." Round the neck of the top is the name "God Ferare," probably the name of the goldsmith. The Ivory Cup itself is very probably a relique of the great Archbishop; but the mountings are certainly of not earlier date than the latter part of the fifteenth century, if so early. It is here engraved from Scott's "Antiquarian Gleanings." The Cup was presented by the valiant Admiral Sir Edward Howard to Catherine of Arragon. At the Queen's death it reverted to the Earl of Arundel, and can be traced in the family ever since.



CHAIR OF THE POET GRAY.

amiable nor so good! But this is a wish of our own sakes, not of his." Swift indorsed this letter—"On my dear friend, Mr. Gay's death, received December 15th, but not read till the 20th, by an impulse, foreboding some misfortune." The Duke and Duchess of Queensbury honoured Gay's remains with a funeral as splendid as if he had been a peer of the realm. His remains lay in state in an upper apartment of Ex-ter-Chanze, Strand; whence they were interred in Westminster Abbey. Nearly two years afterwards, the Duchess of Queensbury wrote to her friend, the Countess of Suffolk: "I often waut poor Mr. Gay. Nothing evaporates sooner than joy untold, or even told, unless to one entirely in your interest, as he was, who bore at least an equal share in every satisfaction or dissatisfaction which attended us. I am not in the spleen, though I write thus; on the contrary, it is a sort of pleasure to think over his good qualities; his loss was really great, but it was a satisfaction to have once known so good a man. As you were as much his friend as I, it is needless to ask your pardon for dwelling on this subject." "When we recollect," says Mr. Carruthers, in his recently-published *Life of Pope*, "Swift's anticipation of the effect of his own death among his friends—

Poor Pope will grieve a month, and Gay
A week, and Arbuthnot a day—

this expression of the grief of the Duchess of Queensbury, so long after the loss of her friend, is a strong evidence of goodness of heart and tenderness, both as respects the living and the dead."

"Gay's Chair," in which the poet usually sat, has been preserved. It forms not merely a seat, but also a desk for writing on; has a cabinet to hold papers, and a complete receptacle for the holding of pens, ink, &c.; at the same time having sconces for candles. Under the arms of the chair are drawers, with the necessary implements for writing; each drawer turns on a pivot, and has attached to it a brass candlestick. A leaf, or flap of wood, may be raised at pleasure. Under the seat is a drawer for books or paper, and behind it is a secret drawer, in which were found some MSS.; and amongst the papers said to have been found in the drawer was a commission appointing a relative of Gay to a post in the army. The chair is of very fine-grained dark-coloured mahogany; the seat, back, and arms are stuffed, and covered with brown leather, ornamented with brass nails. Some years since, this curious relic was sold among some of the effects of a lady named Williams, niece of the Rev. Joseph Baller, and who, by a previous marriage had been the wife of the Rev. Hugh Fortescue, of Filleigh, near Barnstaple. The families of Fortescue and Baller were, by marriage, related to Gay: his sisters, Catharine Baller and Johanna Fortescue, inheriting the poet's property at his decease.

THOMAS A'BECKET ASSASSINATED DECEMBER 29, 1170.

In the *Quarterly Review*, No. 186 (Sept., 1853), the circumstances attending the murder of this bold priest have been industriously collected, and carefully collated, and present some new researches. Contrary to the received notion, Becket was not killed in front of the altar of Canterbury Cathedral: he was slain in the choir confronting his pursuers, when they succeeded in arresting his flight upwards to the *sacra sancti* Chapel of St. Blaise, in the roof of the Cathedral. The assassins had challenged him, on the part of Henry, in the course



THOMAS A' BECKET'S GRACE-CUP.

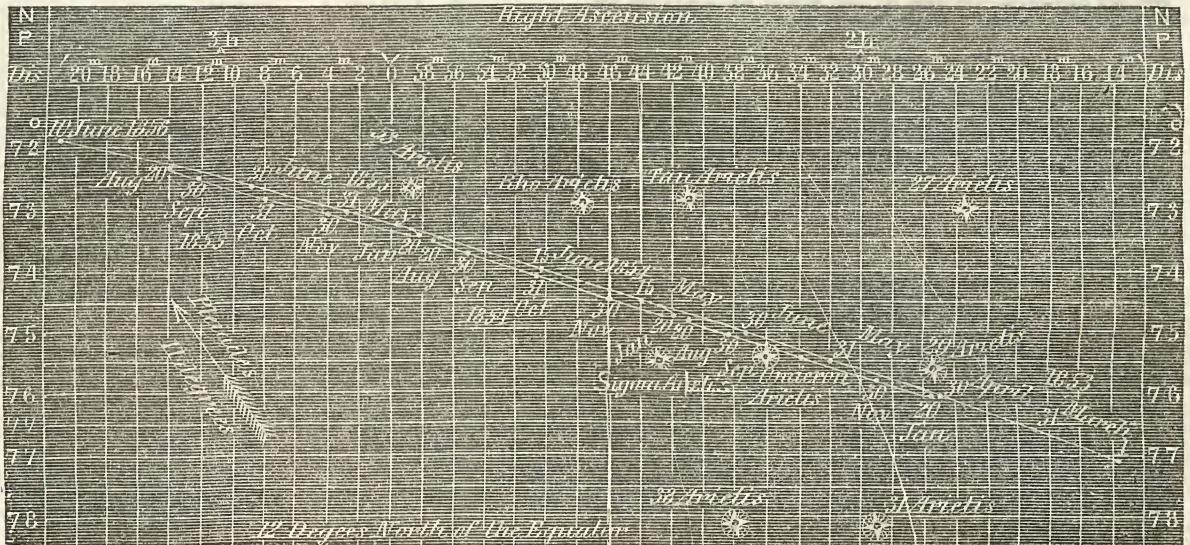
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

DECEMBER.

THE SUN is situated south of the Equator, moving southward till the 22nd day, when he attains his extreme south position, and is moving northward from the

VENUS is in the constellation Ophiuchus till the 18th, and in Sagittarius to the end of the month. She rises on the 1st at 7h. 28m. A.M., being 18 minutes before the Sun; with the Sun on the 13th, at 8h. 0m. A.M., and 19 minutes after him on the last day. She sets before the Sun at the beginning of the month,

THE PATH OF URANUS FROM MARCH 1, 1853, TO JUNE 10, 1854.



Scale, 3 degrees to an inch.

23rd. He passes from the sign Sagittarius (the Archer) to that of Capricornus (the Goat), completing the tropical year in 365 days, 5 hours, 47 minutes, on the 22nd day, at 2h. 59m. A.M., having been in Sagittarius 29 days, 12 hours, 49 minutes. His distances from the Earth is 93,632,500 miles on the first day—decreasing to 93,104,800 miles by the last day, being the nearest approach during the year. He rises at the commencement of the month at 2° S. of S.E. by E., and about the 21st reaches his extreme south point of rising, being about 4° S. of the S.E. by E. point of the horizon.

The Moon is in the constellation Aries till the 2nd, on which day she passes into Taurus; on the 5th she enters Gemini; on the 8th is in Cancer; on the 9th, in Leo; on the 12th, in Virgo; on the 16th, in Libra; and on the 18th, in Scorpio and Ophiuchus; on the 19th, in Sagittarius; on the 21st, in Capricornus; on the 23rd in Aquarius; on the 25th, in Pisces; and on the 26th, in Cetus; on the 27th she enters Pisces; on the 28th is in Cetus and Aries; and on the 30th is in Taurus. She is situated about 11° north of the Equator on the 1st, is at her extreme north declination on the 6th, is on the Equator on the 14th, is at her extreme south declination on the 20th, is on the Equator on the 26th, and on the last day is situated about 23° north of the Equator. She is near Uranus on the 2nd, Saturn on the 4th, Mercury on the 18th, Venus on the 20th, Mars on the 21st, Jupiter on the 22nd, Uranus on the 29th, and Saturn on the 31st.

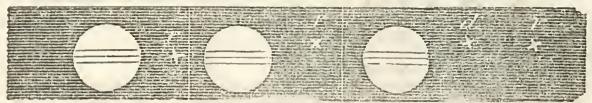
MERCURY is in the constellation Libra till the 12th, in Scorpio till the 16th, and in Ophiuchus to the end of the month. He rises on the 1st at 5h. 48m. A.M.; on the 5th, at 5h. 47m. A.M.; on the 10th, at 6h. 0m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 6h. 17m. A.M.; on the 20th, at 6h. 38m. A.M.; on the 25th, at 6h. 59m. A.M., and on the last day, at 7h. 22m. A.M. These times precede those of the Sun by 1h. 58m. on the 1st, which interval increases to 2h. 4m. by the 5th, decreasing to 1h. 27m. by the 20th, and to 47m. by the end of the month. He is, therefore, very favourably situated for observation during the first part of the month in the morning, between the E.S.E. and the S.E. by E. points of the horizon. He is moving eastward among the stars; is at his greatest western elongation on the 7th; near Gamma Scorpionis on the 13th and 14th, Beta 1 Scorpionis on the 14th, and the Moon on the 18th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in September.

with him on the 12th, and 17 minutes after him on the 31st. She is moving eastward among the stars; is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 13th, and near the Moon on the 20th. For her path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in October.

MARS is in the constellation Sagittarius till the 25th, and in Capricornus to the end of the month. He sets on the 1st at 5h. 44m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 5h. 43m. P.M.; and on the last day at 5h. 49m. P.M., near the S.W. by W. point of the horizon. He souths at an altitude of 14° on the 1st, increasing to 15° by the 15th, and to 17° by the last day. He is moving eastward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 21st. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in May.

JUPITER is in the constellation Sagittarius till the 8th, and in Capricornus to the end of the month. He sets on the 1st at 7h. 20m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 6h. 40m. P.M.; and on the last day, at 5h. 57m. P.M., near the S.W. by W. point of the horizon. He souths at an altitude of 17° 6' on the 1st, of 17° 40' on the 15th, and of 18° 26' on the last day. He is moving eastward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 22nd. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in August.

RELATIVE POSITIONS OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES TO THE DISC OF THE PLANET AT THE TIMES OF ECLIPSE.



JUPITER'S SATELLITES, Eclipses of, as viewed through an inverting telescope,
(Continued on page 53.)

Days of the Month.	TIMES OF THE PLANETS SOUTHING, OR PASSING THE MERIDIAN.					
	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Uranus.
Morning.	Morning	Afternoon	Afternoon	Morning.	Afternoon	
1	10 32	11 37	1 57	3 13	0 8	10 4
5	10 27	11 44	1 54	2 58	Afternoon	9 44
11	10 30	11 51	1 51	2 43	11 21	9 23
16	10 37	11 59	1 48	2 27	10 59	9 3
21	10 47	Afternoon	1 45	2 12	10 38	8 43
25	10 59	0 15	1 42	1 57	10 17	8 23
31	11 12	0 22	1 39	1 42	9 56	8 3

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.						
Eclipses of						
1st Satellite. Re-appearance.		3rd Satellite. Re-ap. R. Disap. D.				
D. H. M.		D. H. M.				
4 6 51 P.M.		2 6 54 P.M. R.				
20 5 9 P.M.		27 4 7 P.M. R.				
		3rd Satellite.				
		7 5 7 P.M. R.				
		Occultations of				
		Disappear.				
		2nd Satellite.				
		11 5 39 P.M.				
		9 4 55 P.M. D.				
		27 4 12 P.M.				

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.						
Names of the Stars.	Magnitude.	Times of disappearance & re-appearance of the Star.	At which limb of the Moon.	Between what Latitudes visible.		
Upsilon 1 Tauri	5	4 32 27 A.M.	Bright	57° N. to 16° S.		
139 Tauri	5	4 4 4 A.M.	Bright	12° N. to 12° S.		
5 Leonis	6	5 6 24 P.M.	Bright	86° N. to 29° S.		
i Leonis	6	11 5 41 A.M.	Bright	North of 29° S.		
Mu Piscium	4	11 7 2 A.M.	Dark			
	27 6 36 P.M.	Dark	75° N. to 15° S.			
	27 7 39 P.M.	Bright				

TIMES OF CHANGES OF THE MOON,
And when she is at her greatest distance (Apogee)
or at her least distance (Perigee) from the Earth
in each Lunation.

Days of the Month.	RIGHT ASCENSIONS AND NORTH POLAR DISTANCES OF THE PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.					
	MERCURY.		VENUS.		MARS.	
	Right Ascension.	North Polar Distance.	Right Ascension.	North Polar Distance.	Right Ascension.	North Polar Distance.
1	15h. 12m.	105° 9'	16h. 17m.	111° 1'	18h. 37m.	114° 19'
6	15 27	106 21	16 44	112 10	18 54	114 1 19 58
11	15 49	108 10	17 11	113 3	19 11	113 37 20 2
16	16 16	110 4	17 38	113 18	19 27	113 6 20 7
21	16 46	111 47	18 6	113 55	19 44	112 28 20 11
26	17 17	113 9	18 33	113 53	20 1	111 44 20 16
31	17 50	114 4	19 1	113 33	20 17	110 54 20 21

	Right Ascension.	North Polar Distance.	Right Ascension.	North Polar Distance.
	4h. 45m.	60° 27'	2h. 46m.	74° 23'
	6h. 30	2 45	7h. 26	74 29
	6h. 33	2 44	7h. 41	74 32
	6h. 35	2 43	7h. 43	74 34
	6h. 40	2 43	7h. 47	74 36
	6h. 42	2 42	7h. 48	74 37

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

ASTRONOMICAL APPEARANCES.

(Continued from page 15.)

which gives their relative positions and distances. When viewed through a telescope which does not invert, they will appear to the right side of the planet.

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—The times of their eclipses and occultations are given on page 15; those of the transits are as follow:—

Satellites.	Times of Transits.	Satellites.	Times of Transits of Shadows.		
D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
1st	15	5	43	A.M.	E
	22	5	21	A.M.	I
	31	4	5	A.M.	E
2nd....	20	4	57	A.M.	E
	27	4	48	A.M.	I
3rd.....	21	4	41	A.M.	I
4th	31	5	30	A.M.	I

MARS is in the constellation Leo throughout the month. He sets on the 1st at 7h. 18m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 6h. 12m. A.M.; and, on the last day, at 4h. 59m. A.M., near the W.N.W. point of the horizon; being visible during the night until these times. He souths about the middle of the month at an altitude of 53°. He is moving westward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 13th. For his path in the heavens and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in May. He shines with great brilliancy during this month.

SATURN is in the constellation Taurus throughout the month. He sets on the 1st at 0h. 40m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 11h. 46m. P.M.; and on the 31st, at 10h. 53m. P.M., between the W.N.W. and the N.W. by W. points of the horizon. He souths at an altitude of 56° on the 1st, which increases to 56½° by the end of the month. He is moving eastward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 5th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in November.

URANUS is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He sets on the 1st at 11h. 11m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 10h. 19m. P.M.; and on the last day at 9h. 20m. P.M., near the W.N.W. point of the horizon. He souths at an altitude of 53°. He is moving eastward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 3rd and the 31st. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in December.

(Continued from page 19)

take place on the left side of the planet, as shown in the diagram on page 19, which gives their distances and relative positions. When viewed through a telescope which does not invert, they will appear to the right side of the planet.

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—The times of their eclipses and occultations are given in page 19; those of the transits are as follows:—

Satellites.	Times of Transits.	Satellites.	Times of Transits of Shadows.		
D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
1st	7	3	42	A.M.	I
	16	2	24	A.M.	E
	23	1	57	A.M.	I
	23	4	17	A.M.	E
	30	3	49	A.M.	I
2nd	14	2	15	A.M.	E
	21	1	59	A.M.	I
	21	4	51	A.M.	E
3rd.....	26	4	26	A.M.	E
4th	17	3	39	A.M.	E

SATURN is in the constellation Taurus throughout the month. He sets on the 1st at 10h. 49m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 10h. 2m. P.M.; and on the last day, at 9h. 14m. P.M., near the N.W. by W. point of the horizon; he souths at the middle of the month at an altitude of 57°. He is moving eastward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 1st and the 29th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in November.

URANUS is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He sets on the 1st at 9h. 17m. P.M.; and on the last day, at 7h. 32m. P.M., near the W.N.W. point of the horizon; he souths at an altitude of 53½°. He is moving eastward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 27th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in December.

(Continued from page 23.)

17° 29' on the 31st. He is moving eastward among the stars till the 14th, is stationary on the 15th, is moving westward from the 16th, and is near the Moon on the 17th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in August.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites appear, as seen through an inverting telescope, to take place on the left side of the planet, as shown in the annexed diagram, which gives their distances and relative positions, which, it will be perceived,

RELATIVE POSITIONS OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES TO THE DISC OF THE PLANET AT THE TIMES OF ECLIPSE.



have altered but little since the preceding month. When viewed through a non-inverting telescope they will appear on the right hand side of the planet.

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—The times of their eclipses and occultations are given on page 23. Those of the transits are as follow:—

Satellites.	Times of Transits.			Satellites.	Times of Transits of Shadows.						
D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.			
1st	9	2	27	A.M.	E	1st	9	1	12	A.M.	E
	16	1	58	A.M.	I	16	3	6	A.M.	E	
	23	3	46	A.M.	I	23	2	40	A.M.	I	
	25	0	32	A.M.	E						
	31	12	0	P.M.	I						
2nd ..	16	1	41	A.M.	E	2nd ..	23	1	57	A.M.	E
	23	1	15	A.M.	I	30	1	42	A.M.	I	
	30	3	40	A.M.	I	10	3	40	A.M.	I	
3rd....	28	3	50	A.M.	I						

SATURN is in the constellation Taurus throughout the month. He sets on the 1st at 9h. 10m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 8h. 25m. P.M.; and on the 24th, at the same time as the Sun, near the N.W. by W. point of the horizon. He souths at an altitude of 57°. He is moving eastward among the stars, is in conjunction with the Sun, and near the Moon, on the 26th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in November.

URANUS is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He sets on the 2nd at 7h. 23m. P.M., with the Sun; and rises with him on the 5th, at 4h. 27m. A.M. He souths at an altitude of about 54° throughout the month. He is moving eastward among the stars, is in conjunction with the Sun on the 3rd, near Mercury on the 17th, and the Moon on the 25th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in December.

(Continued from page 27.)

disappearance of the Satellites in the shadow of the planet is seen to take place on its left-hand side. This is shown in the diagram on page 27, which gives their relative positions and distances. As viewed through a telescope which does not invert, they will appear on the right-hand side of the planet. On comparison with the diagram laid down for last month, it will be seen that at the time of eclipse the position of the Satellites has somewhat altered.

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—The times of their eclipses and occultations are given on page 27; those of their transits are as follow:—

Satellites.	Times of Transits.			Satellites	Times of Transits of Shadows.						
D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.			
1st	1	2	20	A.M.	E	1st	1	21	A.M.	E	
	8	1	46	A.M.	I	8	0	56	A.M.	I	
	9	10	32	F.M.	E	8	3	14	A.M.	E	
	15	3	32	A.M.	I		15	2	49	A.M.	I
	17	0	17	A.M.	E		16	11	36	P.M.	E
	23	11	42	A.M.	I		23	11	11	P.M.	I
	24	2	2	A.M.	I		24	1	30	A.M.	E
2nd....	17	0	26	A.M.	E	2nd....	16	11	5	P.M.	E
	23	11	52	P.M.	I	23	10	50	P.M.	I	
	24	2	45	A.M.	E	24	1	42	A.M.	E	
3rd....	7	11	0	P.M.	I	3rd....	7	11	0	P.M.	E
	8	2	30	A.M.	E	14	11	34	P.M.	I	
	15	2	25	A.M.	I	15	3	0	A.M.	E	
4th	6	2	2	A.M.	I		22	3	32	A.M.	I

SATURN is in the constellation Taurus throughout the month. He is a morning star, and rises 3 minutes before the Sun on the 1st; which interval increases to 45 minutes by the 15th, and to 1h. 41m. by the last day. He is moving eastward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 23rd. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in November.

URANUS is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He rises on the 1st, at 2h. 41m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 1h. 49m. A.M.; and on the 30th, at 0h. 49m. A.M., near the E.N.E. point of the horizon. He souths at an altitude of 54½°. He is moving eastward among the stars, and is near Venus on the 18th, and the Moon on the 21st. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in December.

(Continued from page 31.)

from the 16th; at the beginning of the month the distances from the disc of the planet at which these phenomena take place will be somewhat less than those shown in the diagram in last month; from the 10th, they will have more the appearance of occultations than eclipses, occurring close to the body of Jupiter; and after the 20th their relative positions to the planet are shown in the diagram on page 31. As seen through a telescope which does not invert they would appear on the opposite side.

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—The times of their eclipses and occultations, are given on page 31; those of their transits are as follows:—

Satellites.	Times of Transits.			Satellites.	Times of Transits of Shadows.						
D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.			
1st	1	1	26	A.M.	I	1st	1	1	28	A.M.	I
	1	3	46	A.M.	E	1	3	24	A.M.	E	
	2	10	12	P.M.	E	2	9	52	P.M.	E	
	8	3	10	A.M.	I		8	2	59	A.M.	I
	9	9	36	P.M.	I		9	9	27	P.M.	I
	9	11	55	P.M.	E		9	11	46	P.M.	E
	16	11	19	P.M.	I		16	11	21	P.M.	I
	17	1	38	A.M.	E		17	1	41	A.M.	E
	24	1	3	A.M.	I		18	8	9	P.M.	E
	24	3	22	A.M.	E		24	1	16	A.M.	I
	25	9	48	P.M.	I		25	10	3	P.M.	E
	31	2	47	A.M.	I						
2nd ..	1	2	10	A.M.	I	2nd ..	1	1	28	A.M.	I
	11	8	28	P.M.	E	18	10	54	P.M.	E	
	18	10	44	P.M.	I	25	10	39	P.M.	I	
	25	10	8	P.M.	I		26	1	32	A.M.	E
	26	1	1	A.M.	E						
3rd ..	20	10	27	P.M.	E	3rd ..	20	10	59	P.M.	E
	27	10	13	P.M.	I	27	11	29	P.M.	I	
	28	1	43	A.M.	E	28	2	59	A.M.	E	
4th	25	9	46	P.M.	I	4th	26	0	13	A.M.	I
	26	1	48	A.M.	E						

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

SATURN is in the constellation Taurus throughout the month. He rises on the 1st at 2h. 2m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 1h. 11m. A.M.; and on the last day, at 14 minutes after midnight, near N.E. by E. point of the horizon. He souths on the 1st at an altitude of 58°, and on the 31st at 59°. He is moving eastward among the stars, and is near Venus on the 11th, and the Moon on the 20th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in November.

URANUS is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He rises on the 1st at 0h. 46m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 1h. 50m. P.M.; and on the last day, at 10h. 43m. P.M., near the E.N.E. point of the horizon. He souths at an altitude of 54°. He is moving eastward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 18th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in December.

(Continued from page 35.)

when viewed through a telescope which does not invert, they will be seen on the left hand, or opposite side of the planet.

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—The times of their eclipses and occultations are given on page 35; those of the transits are as follow:—

Satellites.	Times of Transits.			Satellites.	Times of Transits of Shadows.					
	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.			
1st ...	1	9	13	P.M.	I	1	9	39	P.M.	I
	1	11	32	P.M.	E	1	11	58	P.M.	E
	8	10	58	P.M.	I	8	11	33	P.M.	I
	9	1	17	A.M.	E	9	1	52	A.M.	E
	10	7	43	P.M.	E	10	8	21	P.M.	E
	16	0	43	A.M.	I	16	1	28	A.M.	I
	17	9	29	P.M.	E	17	7	56	P.M.	I
	24	8	57	P.M.	I	17	10	16	P.M.	E
	24	11	16	P.M.	E	24	9	51	P.M.	I
	31	10	45	P.M.	I	25	0	11	A.M.	E
2nd ...	2	0	25	A.M.	I	2	1	17	A.M.	I
	19	9	6	P.M.	E	12	8	6	P.M.	E
	25	8	36	P.M.	I	19	7	50	P.M.	I
	26	11	28	P.M.	E	19	10	43	P.M.	E
3rd	4	1	32	A.M.	I	26	10	28	P.M.	I
					3rd	25	7	1	P.M.	E
					4th	11	10	23	P.M.	E

SATURN is in the constellation Taurus throughout the month. He rises on the 1st at 11 minutes after midnight: on the 15th, at 1h. 16m. P.M.; and on the last day, at 10h. 16m. P.M., near the N.E. by E. point of the horizon. He souths on the 15th, at an altitude of 59°, nearly. He is moving eastward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 17th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in November.

URANUS is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He rises on the 1st at 10h. 44m. P.M.; and on the last day, at 8h. 46m. P.M., near the E.N.E. point of the horizon. He souths at an altitude of 55°. He is moving eastward among the stars till the 21st; is stationary on the 22nd; is moving westward from the 23rd; is in quadrature with the Sun on the 9th; and near the Moon on the 15th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in December.

(Continued from page 39.)

when viewed through a telescope which does not invert, they are seen to the left of the planet.

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—The times of their eclipses and occultations are given on page 39. Those of the transits are as follow:—

Satellites.	Times of Transits.			Satellites.	Times of Transits of Shadows.					
	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.			
1st ...	2	7	31	P.M.	E	2	8	34	P.M.	E
	9	7	2	P.M.	I	9	8	10	P.M.	I
	9	9	21	P.M.	E	9	10	30	P.M.	E
	16	8	52	P.M.	I	16	10	5	P.M.	I
	16	11	11	P.M.	E	18	6	53	P.M.	E
	23	10	44	P.M.	I	25	6	29	P.M.	I
	25	7	32	P.M.	E	25	8	49	P.M.	E
					2nd ..	13	7	56	P.M.	E
					2nd ..	20	7	39	P.M.	I
					27	10	33	P.M.	E	
2nd ..	2	11	0	P.M.	I	27	10	17	P.M.	I
	20	8	3	P.M.	E					
	27	7	42	P.M.	I					
	27	10	35	P.M.	E					
3rd	1	6	49	P.M.	E	1	7	29	P.M.	I
	8	6	57	P.M.	I	1	11	2	P.M.	E
	8	10	27	P.M.	E	8	11	30	P.M.	I
	15	10	39	P.M.	I					
4th	13	7	40	P.M.	I					
	13	11	41	P.M.	E					

SATURN is in the constellation Taurus throughout the month. He rises on the 1st at 10h. 12m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 9h. 20m. P.M.; and on the 30th, at 8h. 21m. P.M., near the N.E. by E. point of the horizon. He souths at an altitude of 59°. He is moving eastward among the stars till the 27th, is stationary on the 28th, is moving westward from the 29th, is in quadrature with the Sun on the 8th, and near the Moon on the 13th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in November.

URANUS is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He rises on the 1st at 8h. 42m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 7h. 48m. P.M.; and on the 30th, at 6h. 47m. P.M., near the E.N.E. point of the horizon. He souths at an altitude of 55° nearly. He is moving westward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 11th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in December.

(Continued from page 43.)

viewed through a telescope which does not invert, they will be seen to the left of the planet.

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—The times of their eclipses and occultations are given on page 43; those of the transits are as follow:—

Satellites.	Times of Transits.			Satellites.	Times of Transits of Shadows.						
	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.				
1st ...	2	7	6	P.M.	I	2	8	24	P.M.	I	
	2	9	25	P.M.	E	11	7	9	P.M.	E	
	9	9	0	P.M.	I	18	6	44	P.M.	I	
	18	5	25	P.M.	I	18	9	4	P.M.	E	
	18	7	45	P.M.	E	25	8	40	P.M.	I	
	11	5	49	P.M.	E	27	5	28	P.M.	E	
	25	7	22	P.M.	I						
					2nd ...	15	7	43	P.M.	E	
					2nd ...	22	7	26	P.M.	I	
					3rd ...	7	7	7	P.M.	E	
					3rd ...	14	7	33	P.M.	I	
3rd ...	14	5	44	P.M.	E						
	21	6	18	P.M.	I	4th	17	6	50	P.M.	I
					4th						

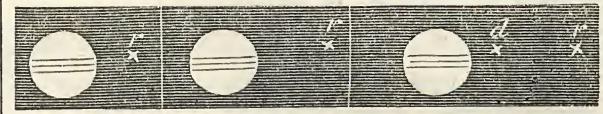
SATURN is in the constellation Taurus throughout the month. He rises on the 1st, at 8h. 17m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 7h. 22m. P.M.; and on the last day, at 6h. 16m. P.M., near the N.E. by E. point of the horizon. He souths at an altitude of 59°, nearly. He is moving westward among the stars; and is near the Moon on the 11th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in November.

URANUS is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He rises on the 1st, at 6h. 43m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 5h. 47m. P.M.; and on the last day, at 9 minutes after sunset, near the E.N.E. point of the horizon. He souths at an altitude of 54°. He is moving westward among the stars; and is near the Moon on the 8th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in December.

(Continued from page 47.)

of 16° on the 1st, which increases to 17° by the last day. He is moving eastward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 24th. For his path in the heavens and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in August.

RELATIVE POSITIONS OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES TO THE DISC OF THE PLANET AT THE TIMES OF ECLIPSE.



Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites, when viewed through an inverting telescope, are seen on the right hand side of the planet, as in the diagram above, which gives their positions, and relative distances. When viewed through a telescope which does not invert, they will be seen to the left of the planet.

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—The times of their eclipses and occultations are given on page 47; those of the transits are as follow:—

Satellites.	Times of Transits.			Satellites.	Times of Transits of Shadows.					
	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.			
1st ...	3	6	9	P.M.	E	3	5	4	P.M.	I
	10	5	48	P.M.	I	3	7	24	P.M.	E
	10	8	8	P.M.	E	10	6	59	P.M.	I
	17	7	48	P.M.	I	19	5	44	P.M.	E
	19	4	37	P.M.	E	25	5	19	P.M.	I
	23	5	1	P.M.	I					
	26	4	18	P.M.	I	9	4	52	P.M.	E
	26	6	37	P.M.	E	16	4	34	P.M.	I
					2nd ...	16	7	28	P.M.	E
					3rd	19	7	15	P.M.	E
2nd ...	16	5	9	P.M.	E					
	23	5	1	P.M.	I	23	7	10	P.M.	I
					3rd					
					4th	3	5	29	P.M.	E

SATURN is in the constellation Taurus throughout the month. He rises on the 1st at 6h. 12m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 5h. 14p.m.; and on the 30th, at 4h. 11m. P.M. These times follow those of the Sun by 1h. 40m. on the 1st, which interval decreases to 17 minutes by the 30th. The point of the horizon in which he rises is near the N.E. by E. He souths at the middle of the month, at an altitude of 55°. He is moving westward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 7th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram on page 47.

URANUS is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He rises on the 1st at 4h. 39m. P.M.; and on the 4th at the time of sun-setting. He sets as the Sun rises on the 9th, at about 7h. 8m. A.M.; and on the last day, at 5h. 39m. A.M., near the W.N.W. point of the horizon. He souths at an altitude of 54°. He is moving westward among the stars, is near the Moon on the 5th, and in opposition to the Sun on the 7th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in December.

(Continued from page 51.)

appear to take place on the right of the planet, as shown in the diagram, on page 51, which gives their relative distances and positions. Viewed through a telescope which does not invert, they will be seen to the left of the planet.

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—The times of their eclipses and occultations are given on page 51; those of the transits are as follow:—

Satellites.	Times of Transits.			Satellites.	Times of Transits of Shadows.					
	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.			
1st ...	3	6	19	P.M.	I	3	7	14	P.M.	I
	12	5	10	P.M.	E	5	4	3	P.M.	E
	19	4	52	P.M.	I	12	5	59	P.M.	E
					1st ...	19	5	34	P.M.	I
					2nd ...	28	4	18	P.M.	E
					2nd ...	11	4	34	P.M.	E
					2nd ...	18	4	14	P.M.	I
					4th					
					4th					

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

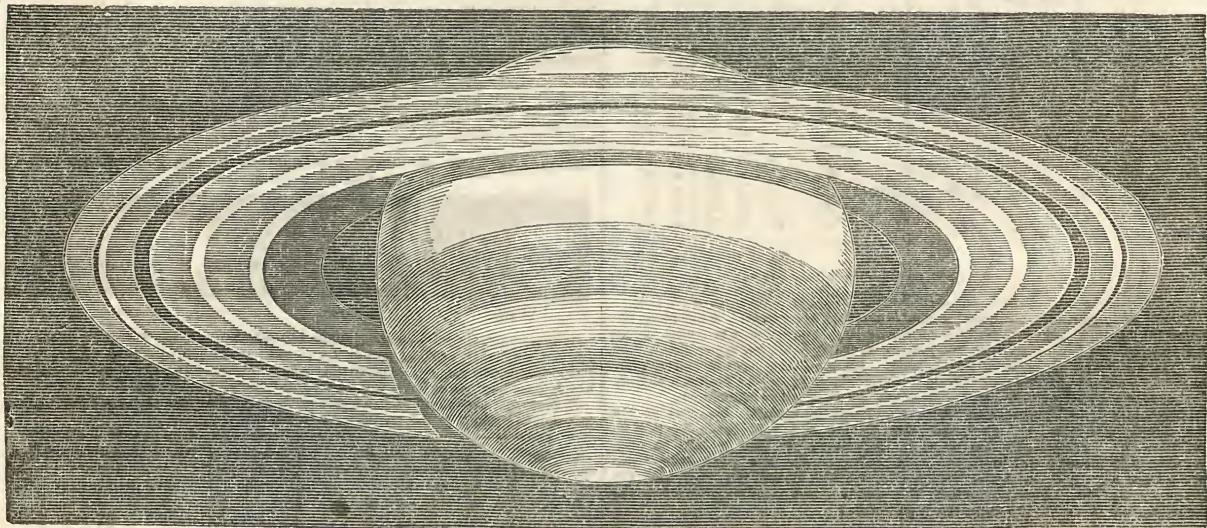
SATURN is in the constellation Taurus throughout the month. He rises at the time that the Sun sets on the 5th, and before sunset after that time. He sets at the Sun rises on the 5th, at 7h. 4m. A.M. on the 15th, and at 5h. 49m. A.M. on the last day. He souths at an altitude of about $58^{\circ} 55'$ throughout the month. He is moving westward among the stars, is in opposition to the Sun on the 4th, and near the Moon on the 4th and the 31st. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram in November.

URANUS is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He sets on the 1st at 5h. 35m. A.M. on the 15th, at 4h. 37m. A.M.; and on the 31st, at 3h. 32m. A.M., near the W.N.W. point of the horiz. n. He souths at an altitude of 54° . He is moving westward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 2nd and the 29th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see the diagram on page 51.

ON THE PLANET SATURN.

THE rings surrounding this planet will attain their maximum inclination in the month of August of the year 1854, showing at this time the largest possible portion of the southern surface. The telescopic appearance of the planet will differ from the annexed representation, by the ring occupying a position just reaching to the boundary of the ball of the planet, both at the top and bottom.

THE PLANET SATURN AS DRAWN BY WARREN DE LA RUE, ESQ., F.R.S., AS SEEN NOVEMBER, 1852, BUT ALTERED FOR A NON-INVERTING TELESCOPE.



Scale 7 seconds of Arc to one inch.

TIMES OF THE POLE STAR (POLARIS) BEING ON THE MERIDIAN, OR DUE NORTH, DURING THE YEAR 1854.

The Pole Star is situated at the angular distance of 12° from the Pole, and describes a circle at this distance around this point. If we suppose a star there placed, it would be stationary. The Pole Star, not being so placed, is no always north; at times, when at its eastern or western extreme position, called Elongations, it is 14° from north, and is due north only when it is on the meridian, either when passing at its upper culmination or at its lower culmination. These times for the 1st and 15th of every month during the year 1854, are shown in the following table:—

	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Jan. 1 at 6 23 46 A.M. below the Pole, and at 6 21 48 P.M. above the Pole.		
" 15 " 5 28 32 "	5 26 33	4 19 29
Feb. 1 " 4 21 27 "		
" 15 " 3 26 14 "	3 25 15	2 29 4
March 1 " 2 31 2 "		
" 15 " 1 35 53 "	1 33 55	0 27 2
April 1 " 0 29 0 "		
" 15 " 11 32 0 " above the Pole, and at 11 30 2 " below the Pole.	10 27 12	9 32 17
May 1 " 10 29 10 "		
" 15 " 9 31 14 "	3 21 43	8 25 37
June 1 " 8 27 35 "		
" 15 " 7 32 43 "	7 30 45	6 28 4
July 1 " 6 30 2 "		
" 15 " 5 35 10 "	5 33 13	4 26 36
Aug. 1 " 4 28 33 "		
" 15 " 3 33 41 "	3 31 43	2 25 2
Sept. 1 " 2 27 0 "		
" 15 " 1 32 4 "	1 30 6	0 27 16
Oct. 1 " 0 29 13 "		
" 15 " 11 32 15 " below the Pole, and at 11 30 16 " above the Pole.	10 23 24	9 28 16
Nov. 1 " 10 25 22 "		
" 15 " 9 30 15 "	8 25 14	7 30 2
Dec. 1 " 8 27 12 "		
" 15 " 7 32 0 "	6 26 54	6 26 54

From these the times can be calculated for any day in the year.

The abjoined admirable drawing, by Mr. De la Rue, of the planet, exhibits all the phenomena which have been seen by MM. Lassell, Dawes, and De la Rue. Since our notice in the volume for 1852, very much attention has been paid to this planet; in that account the astonishing discovery was announced, that within the inner bright ring of Saturn, there appears a faint dark ring of great breadth; and since that time the no less surprising discovery has been made, that this dark ring is transparent, the body of Saturn being seen through it—this fact was announced by Mr. Lassell to the Royal Astronomical Society, in November, 1852. In his communication he says: "The two principal equatorial belts are of a ruddy brown colour, changing pretty suddenly at the southern edge of the most southern of these belts, into a dusky bluish green colour, very much deepened around the south pole, the exact place of which seems to be marked out by a circular lighter shade. This dusky portion is much variegated by minute dark stripes and lines, which defy imitation with the pencil. One of the most striking attendant phenomena which I now note for the first time, is the evident transparency of the obscure ring." Calling the outer ring of the planet A, the inner B, and the obscure ring C, Mr. La-sell says: "The ring C crossing the ball is of much lighter texture or colour than the other parts; and both limbs of the planet can readily be traced through it. The effect is precisely that of a band of crappe stretched within the ring, which, projected on the white ball, would appear of a lighter hue than where projected on the dark sky."

THE PERIODICAL REVOLUTIONS, DISTANCES FROM THE SUN, &c., OF THE PLANETS.

Names of the Planets.	Times of periodical Revolution.	Mean distance from the Sun in English Miles.	Time of Rotation upon Axis.	Diameter in English Miles.
Mercury	Yrs. D. H. M.	36,890,000	1 0 5	2,950
Venus	0 87 23 15	64,770,000	0 23 21	7,900
Earth	1 0 5 48	95,298,260	0 23 56	7,912
Moon	0 27 7 43	95,298 260	27 7 43	2 160
Mars	1 321 22 18	145,205,000	1 0 37	4,500
Flora.. . . .	3 98	209,826,000		
Melpomene	3 180	218,900,000		
Victoria	3 207	222,273,000		
Vesta	3 229	225,000,000		
Irish	3 248	227,334,000		
Metis.. . . .	3 253	227,357,000		
Hete.. . . .	3 284	230,000,000		
Parthenope	3 285	231,200,000		
Fortuna	3 302	233,100,000		
Massilia	3 305	233,400,000		
Thetis	3 341	237,400,000		
Astraea	4 52	245,600,000		
Egeria	4 53	245,800,000		
Irene	4 55	246,070,000		
Lutetia	4 75	248,250,000		
Eunomia	4 114	252,300,000		
Juno	4 131	254,312,000		
Thalia	4 166	258,000,000		
Ceres	4 220	263,713,000		
Pallas	4 227	264,256,000		
Psyche	5 9	279,500,000		
Calliope	5 16	280,300,000		
Hygeia	5 189	297,530,000		
Jupiter	11 315 14	495,917,000	0 9 55	88,730
Saturn	29 164 7	999,026,000	0 10 16	77,230
Uranus	83 294 8	1,828,071,000		35,000
Neptune	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,862,457,000		31,000

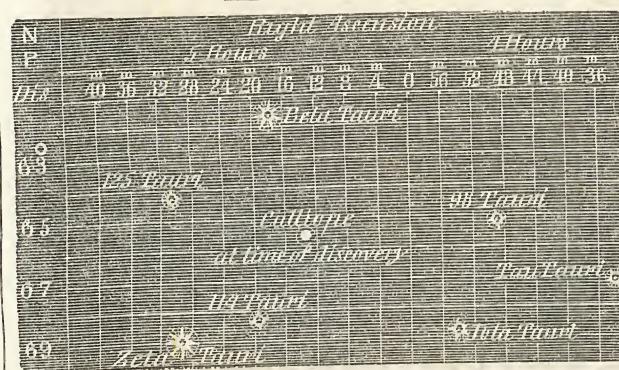
The time of the SUN's rotation on his axis is 23d. 7h. 48m., and his diameter is 887,076 miles.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

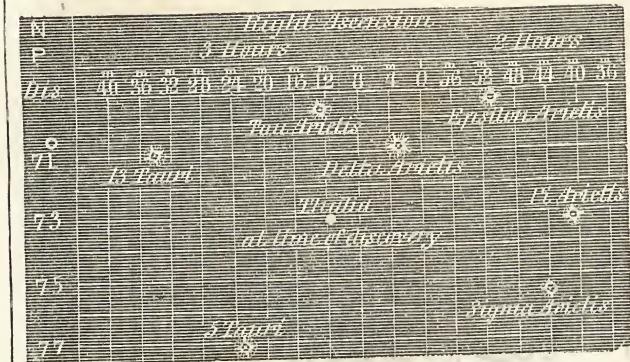
ON THE RECENTLY DISCOVERED PLANETS.



PLACE IN THE HEAVENS OCCUPIED BY THE NEW PLANET LUTETIA, ON ITS DISCOVERY, BY M. HERMANN GOEDSCHMIDT, NOVEMBER 15, 1852.



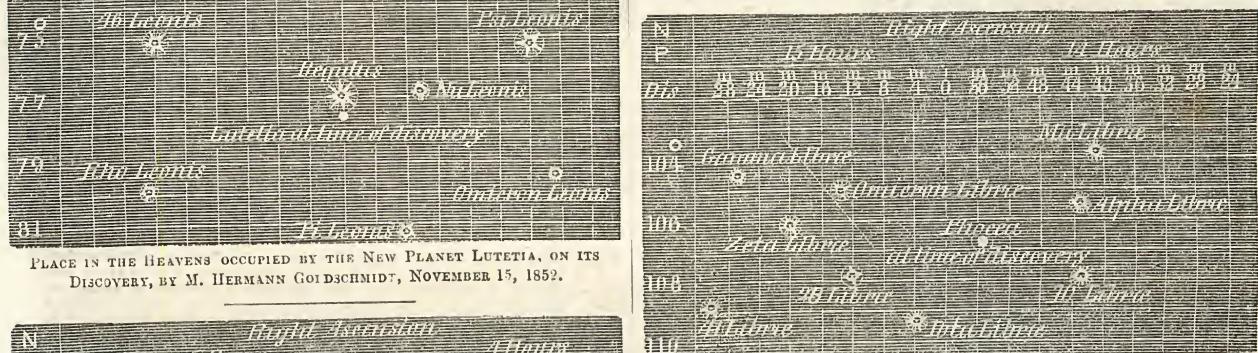
PLACE IN THE HEAVENS OCCUPIED BY THE NEW PLANET PHOECEA, ON ITS DISCOVERY, BY M. CHACORNAC, APRIL 6, 1853.



PLACE IN THE HEAVENS OCCUPIED BY THE NEW PLANET CALLIOPE, ON ITS DISCOVERY, BY J. R. HIND, ESQ., NOVEMBER 16, 1852.



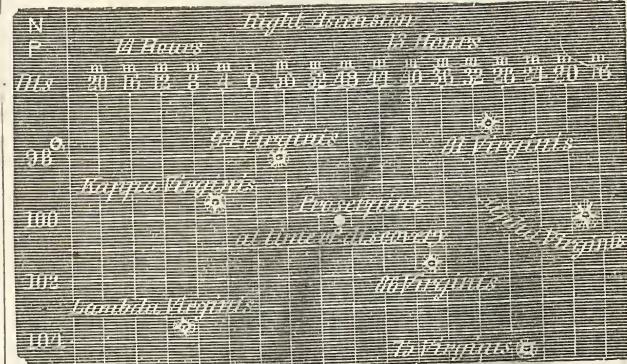
PLACE IN THE HEAVENS OCCUPIED BY THE NEW PLANET THALIA, ON ITS DISCOVERY, BY J. R. HIND, ESQ., DECEMBER 15, 1852.



PLACE IN THE HEAVENS OCCUPIED BY THE NEW PLANET PROSERPINE, ON ITS DISCOVERY, BY M. LUTHER, MAY 5, 1853.

The fourth planet was detected by Professor de Gasparis, at Naples, on the 5th of April. Its name is *Themis*; and its time of revolution round the Sun exceeds 2000 days.

On the 6th of April, the fifth planet was found by M. Charcognac, and named *Phoece*, which recalls the origin of Marseilles, the place of residence of the discoverer. Its time of revolution is about 1360 days.



PLACE IN THE HEAVENS OCCUPIED BY THE NEW PLANET EOS, ON ITS DISCOVERY, BY M. LUTHER, APRIL 5, 1853.

The sixth and last planet was discovered by M. Luther, at Bilk, on the 5th of May. It is named *Proserpine*; and it performs its journey round the Sun in 1520 days.

The places in the heavens occupied by these planets at the time of their discovery are shown in the preceding diagrams.

LIST OF SMALL PLANETS SITUATED BETWEEN THE ORBITS OF MARS AND JUPITER.

<i>Flora</i> ..	..	discovered by	Hind	..	..	1847, October 18.
<i>Melpomene</i> ..	"	"	Hind	..	..	1852, June 24.
<i>Victoria</i> ..	"	"	Hind	..	..	1850, September 13.
<i>Vesta</i> ..	"	"	Obers	..	..	1807, March 29.
<i>Iris</i> ..	"	"	Hind	..	..	1847, August 13.
<i>Melis</i> ..	"	"	Graham	..	..	1848, April 26.
<i>Hebe</i> ..	"	"	Hencke	..	..	1852, July 1.
<i>Fortuna</i> ..	"	"	De Gasparis	..	..	1850, May 11.
<i>Parthenope</i> ..	"	"	Luther	..	..	1852, April 17.
<i>Thetis</i> ..	"	"	De Gasparis	..	..	1850, November 2.
<i>Egeria</i> ..	"	"	Hencke	..	..	1845, December 8.
<i>Astroa</i> ..	"	"	Hind	..	..	1851, May 19.
<i>Irene</i> ..	"	"	De Gasparis	..	..	1851, July 29.
<i>Eunomia</i> ..	"	"	Harding	..	..	1804, September 1.
<i>Juno</i> ..	"	"	Piazzi	..	..	1801, January 1.
<i>Ceres</i> ..	"	"	Obers	..	..	1802, March 28.
<i>Pallas</i> ..	"	"	De Gasparis	..	..	1849, April 12.
<i>Hygieia</i> ..	"	"	De Gasparis	..	..	1852, March 17.
<i>Psyche</i> ..	"	"	De Gasparis	..	..	1852, September 20.
<i>Massilia</i> ..	"	"	Chacornac	..	..	1852, November 15.
<i>Lutitia</i> ..	"	"	Goldschmidt	..	..	1852, November 16.
<i>Calliope</i> ..	"	"	Hind	..	..	1852, December 15.
<i>Thalia</i> ..	"	"	De Gasparis	..	..	1853, April 5.
<i>Themis</i> ..	"	"	Chacornac	..	..	1853, April 6.
<i>Phoece</i> ..	"	"	Luther	..	..	1853, May 5.

In all, twenty-six planets.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

ON THE INSTRUMENTS IN USE IN AN ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

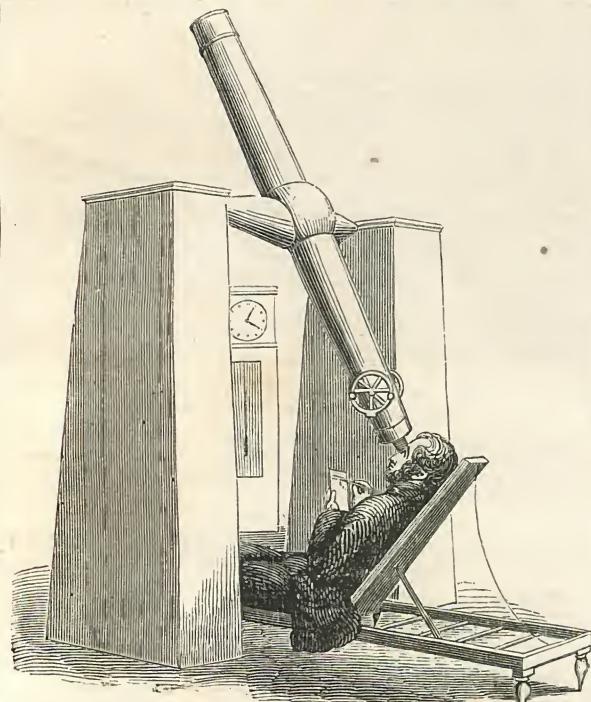
In the various volumes of this work, frequent reference has been made to the Right Ascensions and Declinations, or North Polar Distances of the Heavenly Bodies, for the purpose of pointing out the places in the heavens then occupied by them, and indicating the place to which the eye of the observer or a telescope should be directed for their observation; also the data for showing their places on globe, and tracing their paths among the stars.

The position of a body on a plane surface, as this sheet of paper, is defined by its distances from two definite points, or two fixed lines, generally at right angles to each other, in the same plane. In a similar manner, the position of a body on a round or spherical surface, may be defined by means of its angular distances from two points, or from two points situated in two great circles of the sphere; as the longitude of a place on the earth's surface, is its angular distance from an assumed meridian, and its latitude the angular distance from the Equator. The intersection of these two lines determines the exact position of any proposed point on the Earth's surface; so, in like manner, the right ascension of a heavenly object is its angular distance measured along the Equator from that point in the heavens, where the plane of the Ecliptic intersects that of the Equator, and which point is called the first point of Aries.

The Declination is the angular distance of the object from the Equator, and is north or south according as the position of the object is north or south of the Equator; the intersection of this distance with that of the right ascension indicates the place of the heavenly body. The angular distance from the Pole is called the polar distance, and if measured from the North Pole, the north polar distance. The Pole is a better point to measure from than the Equator, as there is no consideration respecting north and south. It is the main business of an Astronomical Observatory to determine these two elements, viz., right ascension and declination, or north polar distance of the Sun, Moon, planets, stars, and comets.

Perhaps it would be well to speak here of the instruments employed, and to describe popularly the method of their use.

If we visit an Observatory, we shall find in one apartment the Transit Instrument, which is devoted to the determination of one of these elements; and in another apartment the Mural Circle, which instrument is devoted to the determination of the other element.

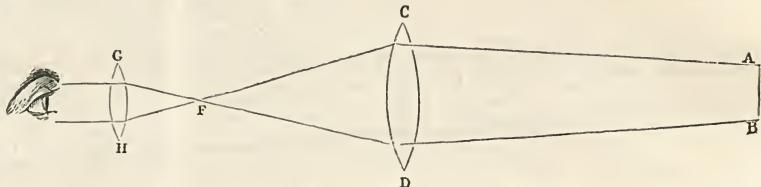


The Transit Instrument is represented in the above Drawing; it consists of an achromatic telescope, to which is firmly fixed a doubly conical and horizontal axis, at right angles to the optical axis of the telescope; the extremities of the axis are even-turned pivots of steel or bell-metal, which rest on angular bearings called Y's, firmly attached to the inner faces of two solid stone piers, in such positions that the axis of the instrument is horizontal, or nearly so, and such that the telescope can move in the meridian only, or very nearly so. The axis has two adjustments, one for making it horizontal, and the other for adjusting the telescope to the meridian. Two circles are placed near the eye end of the telescope, furnished with verniers, to which a small level is attached, the purpose of which is to enable the observer to direct the telescope to any meridian altitude.*

On looking into the telescope a set of vertical lines (technically called wires) is seen, five or seven in number, and crossed at right angles by one or two horizontal wires. These lines are fine cobwebs, or fine threads, fixed in the telescope to a wire-plate, very near the eye: the stars are seen to pass them successively from one to the other, and across the field.

Near the transit instrument is placed a clock, called the Transit Clock, ad-

justed to sidereal time, by making its indications of twenty-four hours correspond, or very nearly so, with the interval of time between the consecutive passages of the same star over the meridian; one duty of the transit instrument is to regulate the clock. On looking at an object through a telescope, the object itself is not seen, but only its image formed at the focus of the object-glass. This image, in respect to the object, is inverted; and thus the upper or lower limb of the Sun, Moon, or planets, &c., appears the lower and upper respectively, as seen through the telescope; also the direction of their motions is reversed, causing all heavenly bodies to appear to move from west to east. This is explained by the following diagram:—

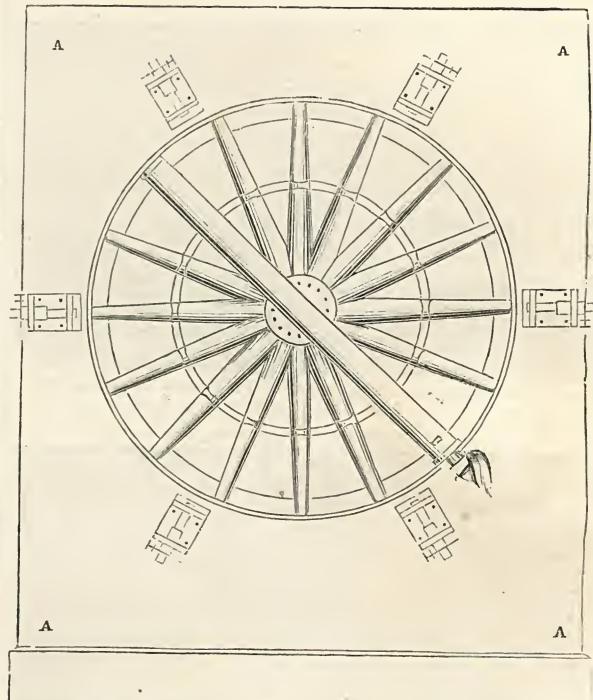


Let A B be a distant object, C D an object glass, F the focus, G H the eye-glass. A ray of light proceeding from A B falls on the object-glass, is refracted or bent by it, and turned in the direction F. This ray from A proceeds as above described, and meets the eye-glass at its lower part; in like manner that at F meets the eye-glass at its higher part: thus the image of the object A B is inverted. In like manner rays proceeding from the sides of the object are inverted, and hence the motions of the heavenly bodies are reversed.

On looking at a star with the naked eye (to the south) the star passes from left to right, but on looking into the telescope, the image of the star is seen to enter at the right hand, and to pass over the wires in succession from right to left. The motion of all stars, as magnified by the telescope, is sensible; those situated near the Equator move very quickly.

On a star approaching the meridian, the observer having directed the telescope to that part of the heavens over which it will pass, looks in and sees both the wires and the image of the star. He then listens to and counts the beats of the clock, recording the second and tenth part of the second in a recording-book, held in his hand, as the star passes each of the separate wires (see the Illustration). By taking the mean or average of these times, the time is determined when the star was on the meridian. In a similar manner he observes the Sun, Moon, planets, &c., and thus finds the time of the clock at which they severally pass the meridian. If now the instrument and the clock were all without error, these times would be the right ascensions of the objects observed, conditions, however, which are never fulfilled; to the times thus found small corrections are to be applied, for the deviations of the instrument from perfect adjustment, and for clock errors.

The clock time at which a well-known star passes the meridian being thus found, the error of the clock is ascertained by comparing this time with its tabular right ascension, published in the "Nautical Almanack," and based upon



THE MURAL CIRCLE.

all the observations made upon that star for many years. Such stars are called clock stars; and the difference found between the clock time and the right ascension of the star gives the error of the clock, and so true time is found.

If the clock be so adjusted that the same time be shown at two consecutive passages of the same star, there is no clock-rate, and the error of the clock

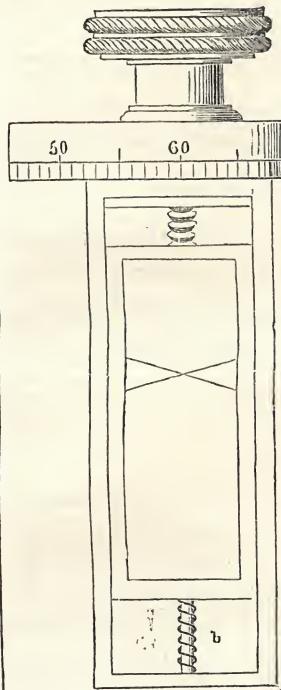
* For description of astronomical instruments of different kinds, see the Report of Jury Class X of the Great Exhibition of 1851.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

would be applicable to every object observed between these times. But, if the clock does not exactly show 24 hours in this interval, the difference from 24 hours becomes known, and is the clock's daily rate, and we can calculate a due and proportionate part of this rate at the time of every observation, and thus obtain the same results as though the clock were accurately adjusted. The error of the clock becomes thus known at the time of every observation, and by its application to the clock time, the right ascension is determined.

In an adjoining apartment, in an Observatory, will be found the Mural Circle, which instrument we proceed to describe. The Engraving on the preceding page represents the instrument, in appearance like a wheel: A is a stone pier, several feet in thickness, upon which it is supported. The circle turns round an axis which passes through the pier; its edge, or cylindrical rim, is divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees, and each degree is subdivided into twelve equal parts, and therefore into five minutes of arc; thus the outer rim has engraved upon it 4320 lines, on a band of platinum. The accurate division of this band is a very severe test of the ability of the instrument-maker. To the circle a telescope is attached, which, from time to time, can be moved on the circle, so that different parts of its limb may be made to measure the same arc in the heavens. The telescope is furnished with a system of wires similar to that in the transit instrument. Its eye end is also furnished with a wire micrometer—an apparatus adapted to the measurement of small angular spaces.

A Micrometer consists of a moving frame, across which one or more wires are stretched, as shown in the annexed figure:—



The whole is moved by the screw, and kept in position by an opposing spring (b); the screw carries a head divided into a certain number of parts (usually 60 or 100), one side of the box in which it is enclosed being removed, to show its action:—

The circle, with its telescope, turns round on an axis which passes through the pier, which faces to the east or west; and, consequently, the circle, with its telescope, like the transit instrument, can move only in the meridian; objects, therefore, can be seen only whilst they pass the meridian.

On the face of the pier are firmly attached six microscopes placed equidistant and around the circle. These microscopes are directed to the several divisions on the band of platinum; they are furnished with a wire micrometer, the heads of which are divided into sixty parts, as shown in the preceding figure, and are so adjusted that five turns of the micrometer screw carries the cross wire from one division on the limb to the next; as these divisions are separated by five minutes of arc, each revolution of the screw corresponds to one minute of arc. The micrometer head, carried by the screw, is divided into sixty parts, and, therefore, each part corresponds to one second of arc; the space between two of the parts is subdivided into ten parts, and thus

measures to the tenth part of a second of arc are noted. On looking through the microscopes at the divisions on the limb, the following is the appearance shown. The teeth on the left hand form what is technically called the comb plate, and five of its notches correspond to the space of five minutes on the limb. The divisions on the limb of the circle are shown by the short horizontal lines; opposite to one of these divisions to the right is a single dot, opposite to another are two dots, and to a third three dots; and respectively show the value of those divisions to be fifteen minutes, thirty minutes, and forty-five minutes distant from the preceding whole degree. In reading, one angle of the cross wires of the micrometer is bisected by one of the divisions on the limb, as shown in the diagram.

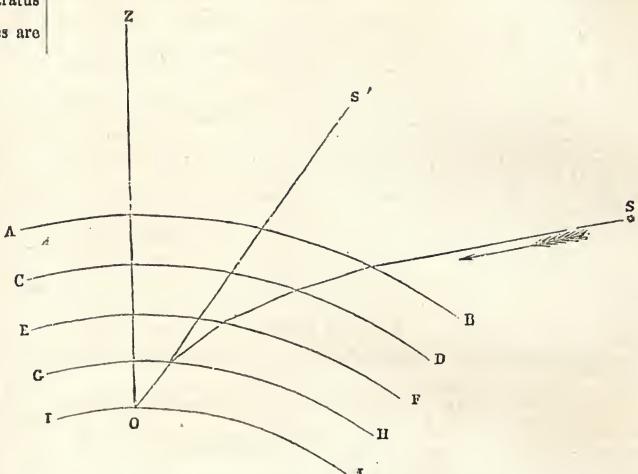
The use of the several microscopes is to avoid the error consequent on the use of one only, which might be caused by faulty divisions or imperfections in the form of the circle.

When a star or object is approaching the meridian, the observer directs his telescope to that part of the heavens over which it will pass, and bisects the star by the micrometer horizontal wire when it is situated on or near the middle wire, then by reading the several microscopes he ascertains the reading of the circle when the telescope was directed to this star. To render this observation available, it is necessary to know the reading of the circle when the telescope is directed to some definite place, as the horizon, the zenith, or the Pole: this point from which to measure is found by the use of a trough of mercury, and is as follows:—The mercury is so placed that on the star approaching the meridian its reflected image can be seen through the telescope, and an observation made as above described; by the time the star has passed the meridian, the telescope may be directed to the star itself, and a second observation made. In the former observation the telescope was directed to a point as much depressed below the horizon, as in the latter it was directed to a point elevated above the horizon; and, from these observations the reading of the circle when the telescope is directed to the horizon, may be found. If to this reading 90 deg. be applied the reading will be found when the telescope is directed to the zenith. If this be used as a starting-point from which to measure, then the difference between this reading and all others will give the apparent angular zenith

distance of the several objects observed. It is necessary, however, to remark that every object in the heavens appears to be too high, in consequence of refraction.

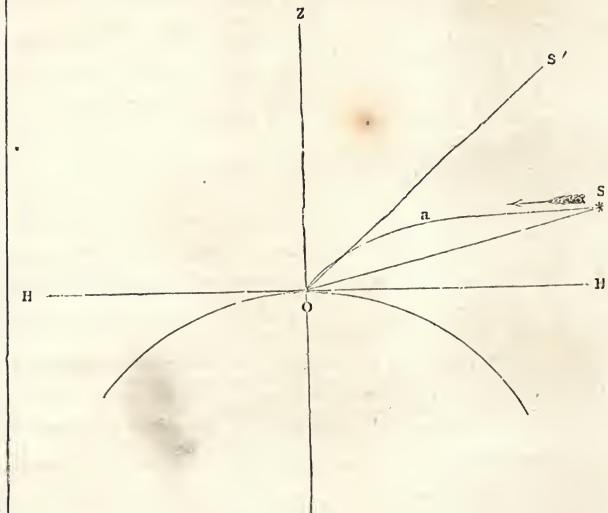
The theory of refraction it may be well to explain, and is as follows:—A ray of light as proceeding from a star, is bent, so as to form a smaller angle with a perpendicular to the surface of the earth, and this bending is increased till the ray reaches the earth's surface, and the object is seen in the direction of the last bend of the ray, causing all objects to appear higher than they really are. This will be understood by reference to the annexed diagram.

Let A B, C D, E F, G H, and I J, represent portions of concentric strata of atmosphere. A ray of light proceeding from a star s, meets successively the several strata, and is continually bent at a different angle; till, finally, it is seen in the direction of s' o, and the object seems to occupy the position s'. The increase of density of the atmosphere on approaching the earth follows the law of continuity; so that the ray, in traversing the atmosphere, enters at every instant into a denser medium; its true path is, therefore, curved, as shown in the following diagram, where o represents the place of an observer on the surface of the earth, z his zenith, H his horizon, s the place of a star, the



path of the ray will be s A o, and the star will be seen in the direction of s', and not o s; the difference between the angles s o H and s' o' H' is what is called atmospheric refraction, the amount of which is to be calculated for every observation, to reduce it to what it would have been had there been no atmosphere.

By determining the elevation of the Polo Star, and other stars situate near the Pole, above the horizon, both when above and below the Pole, the true place



of the Pole may be found; and, consequently, the north polar distance of all objects can be ascertained by adding to the true zenith distances the angular distance of the Pole from the zenith, or the co-latitude of the place.

The declination is found by taking the difference between the north polar distance and 90°. Thus, by the use of the transit instrument, one of the two elements to determine the place of a celestial object is obtained, and by the use of the mural circle, the other necessary element is determined. These being found—in the case of the old planets, are compared with their calculated places, and the differences between them, called errors of tables, form the basis of future calculations to free the tables of such errors. In the case of new planets and comets, their orbits are, in the first place, calculated from the observed right ascensions and north polar distances; and the results of such calculations remain for comparison with future observations, with the view to the improvement of the elements of their orbits.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

SUMMARY OF PERSONS OF NOTE OR TITLE WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS.

*** Detailed biographical notices of all these persons are to be found in the
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

24th Sept., 1852.—CRAWFORD, George J., LL.D., Second Judge of the Supreme Court of Australia.
 24th Oct.—WEBSTER, Daniel, Esq., the great American Statesman, and Orator.
 25th Oct.—MUDGE, Admiral Zachary; aged 83.
 28th Oct.—GODOLPHIN, Lady, wife of George Godolphin Osborne, Lord Godolphin.
 27th Oct.—HUDDLESTON, Edward, Esq., of Sawston Hall; aged 77.
 In Oct.—STANLEY, Sir Edward, Knt., Sheriff of Dublin at the period of the Jubilee.
 1st Nov.—CHILTON, George, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of Gloucester, Judge of the County Court for Greenwich and Lambeth; aged 56.
 3rd Nov.—WELBY, Sir William Earle, Bart., of Denton Hall; aged 83.
 4th Nov.—CASTLEMAINE, Anne, Dowager Lady, widow of the second Baron; aged 84.
 5th Nov.—LEUCHTENBERG, His Imperial Highness Maximilian, Duke of, second son of Napoleon's step-son, the famous Eugène Beauharnais; born 2nd Oct., 1817.
 5th Nov.—BRUEN, Col. Henry, M.P.; aged 61.
 9th Nov.—SHREWSBURY, John Talbot, 17th Earl of; born 18th March, 1791.
 14th Nov.—BOUVERIE, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Frederick, G.C.B.
 14th Nov.—DE TRAFFORD, Sir Thomas Joseph, Bart., of Trafford Park, county of Lancaster; born 22nd March, 1778.
 18th Nov.—ELDON, Louisa, Countess of; married to the present Earl of E'don, 1st Oct. 1831; born 10th Dec., 1805.
 23rd Nov.—SLIGO, Louisa, Marchioness of, daughter of Viscount Strangford, and wife of George John, third Marquis of Sligo.
 27th Nov.—LOVELACE, Augusta Ada, Countess of^o, only child of the Poet, Lord Byron, and wife of William, Earl of Lovelace.
 30th Nov.—WEMYSS, Lieut.-Gen., Equerry to the Queen, and Clerk Marshal to Prince Albert; born in 1790.
 15th Dec.—GRANT, Lady, of Monymusk, widow of Sir Archibald Grant, Bart.; aged 83.
 16th Dec.—DE BROKE, Henry Peyton, Lord Wil'oughby; aged 79.
 16th Dec.—BRIGGS, Admiral Sir Thomas, Commander-in-Chief of Portsmouth: a distinguished naval officer.
 18th Dec.—BORTHWICK, Peter, Esq., formerly M.P. for Eveham; aged 49.
 22nd Dec.—ROGERS, Edward, of Hanage Park, Radnorshire, Esq.
 24th Dec.—BRUCE, Samuel Barwick, M.D.
 29th Dec.—HODGSON, Rev. Francis, B.D., Provost of Eton College: a distinguished scholar, poet, and divine; born, 16th Nov. 1781.
 30th Dec.—FORREST, Robert: a distinguished Scottish sculptor.
 30th Dec.—WATSON, Sir Charles Wager, Bart., of Fulmer, Bucks; in his 53rd year.
 1st Jan., 1853.—WALLER, Sir Jonathan Wathen, Bart., of Braywick Lodge, Berks, G.C.H., Groom of the Bedchamber to William IV.; born 1769.
 3rd Jan.—BROWNE, Col. Dominic, of Browne Hall, Mayo; born, 3rd Oct., 1778.
 5th Jan.—ALEXANDER, Nathaniel, M.P. for Antrim.
 6th Jan.—DARRELL, Lieut.-Col. Sir Harry Francis Colville, third Baronet, of Richmond, Surrey.
 8th Jan.—TAYLOR, Mrs. Watson, of Ecclescliffe Park, Wilts; aged 71.
 9th Jan.—BARING, Lady Augusta, sixth daughter of Robert Earl of Caledon, and wife of H. B. Baring, Esq., M.P.
 10th Jan.—SCOTT, Walter Scott-Lockhart, Esq., of Abbotsford, the grandson and representative of the "Author of Waverley."
 10th Jan.—STAIR, John Hamilton Dalrymple, eighth Earl of; aged 81.
 19th Jan.—OXFORD and MORTIMER, Alfred Harley, sixth Earl of; born 10th Jan., 1809.
 21st Jan.—PEREIRA, Jonathan, M.D., F.R.S.
 22nd Jan.—BEAUCHAMP, John Reginald Pindar, third Earl; aged 71.
 23rd Jan.—PARRY, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Love Parry Jones, K.H., of Midryn; aged 71.
 26th Jan.—TYRCONNELL, John Delaval Carpenter, fourth Earl of; born 16th Dec., 1790.
 27th Jan.—NICHOLL, Right Hon. John, D.C.L., formerly Judge Advocate General; born 21st Aug., 1797.
 29th Jan.—MELBOURNE, Frederick James Lamb, third Viscount, G.C.B.; born 17th April, 1782.
 4th Feb.—DEASE, Lady Theresa, daughter of Arthur James, seventh Earl of Fingal, and widow of James Dease, Esq., of Turbotstown; born 19th Feb., 1763.
 5th Feb.—BOYLE, Right Hon. David, of Shewalton, late Lord Justice General of Scotland, and Lord President of the Court of Session; aged 80.
 11th Feb.—BELFAST, Frederick Richard, Earl of; aged 25.
 13th Feb.—BRANKER, Sir Thomas, Knt., of Liverpool.
 15th Feb.—PENRHYN, Lady Charlotte Elizabeth, eldest sister of the present Earl of Derby, and wife of Edward Penrhyn, Esq.; born in 1801.
 19th Feb.—LINCOLN, the Right Rev. John Kaye, D.D., Bishop of; born in 1783.
 19th Feb.—FARISH, Dr., M.D.
 21st Feb.—SYDNEY, the Right Rev. William Grant Broughton, D.D., Bishop of.
 21st Feb.—DOHERTY, Rachel Sophia, Lady, daughter of Dr. Ludford, of Jamaica, and widow, first of G. Munro, Esq., and secondly, of Major General Sir Richard Doherty.
 23rd Feb.—KAVANAGH, Charles, Esq., of Borris; aged 24.
 23rd Feb.—BEDFORD, Georgiana, Duchess Dowager of, sister and co-heir of the last Duke of Bedford, and widow of the sixth Duke of Bedford; aged 72.
 23rd Feb.—PILKINTON, Lieutenant-General Sir Andrew, K.C.B., Colonel of the 20th Regiment.
 25th Feb.—WHISH, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Sampson, K.C.B., of the Bengal Artillery; born in 1787.
 28th Feb.—CHARLESWORTH, Dr., an eminent physician at Lincoln, and reformer of lunatic institutions.
 In Feb.—MUNCASTER, Frances Catherine, Lady, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Ramsden, Bart., and widow of John, third Lord Muncaster; born 15th Jan., 1803.
 4th March.—CAPEL, the Hon. Admiral Sir Thomas Bladen, G.C.B.; aged 77.
 5th March.—DOUGHTY, S'r Edward, Bart., of Tichborne, Hants; aged 71.
 9th March.—KERRISON, General Sir Edward, K.C.B., G.C.H., Colonel of the 14th Light Dragoons; aged 77.
 12th March.—SITWELL, Sir George, Bart.; born 20th April, 1797.
 13th March.—MACLEOD, Roderick, Esq., of Cadboll, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Cromarty; aged 66.
 14th March.—HAYNAU, Field-Zaumestre Baron Jules de, the well-known Austrian General; born in 1786.
 25th March.—OSBORNE, Sir Daniel Toler, Bart.; aged 70.
 30th March.—CONYERS, Henry John, Esq., of Coppen Hall, Essex: a distinguished sportsman.
 27th March.—RUMBOLD, Sir Cavendish Stuart, Bart.; aged 37.
 1st April.—LIVINGSTONE, Admiral Sir Thomas.
 1st April.—ROCHE, James, Esq., the classic "J. R." of the literary world, and the Author of "Recollections of an Octogenarian"; aged 84.
 3rd April.—SKELMERSDALE, Edward Bootle Wilbraham, Lord; aged 82.
 11th April.—LANG, Mr. Oliver, Master Shipwright of Woolwich Dockyard; aged 75.
 12th April.—FELLOWES, Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas, C.B.; aged 75.
 20th April.—WOODBURN, Mr. Samuel, a well-known amateur and dealer in pictures of old masters; aged 73.
 26th April.—MONTRESOR, Gen. Sir Thomas Gage, K.T., K.C.H., K.C.; born in 1774.
 30th April.—BUTLER, the Very Rev. George, D.D., Dean of Peterborough, son of the Rev. Weeden Butler; born 5th July, 1774.
 In April.—MACLEOD, Lieut.-General Sir Charles, K.C.B.
 In April.—JONES, Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Thomas; born in 1778.
 1st May.—FEILDING, Louisa, Viscountess, the heiress of the Pennants; married 13th June, 1846, to Viscount Feilding, eldest son of the Earl of Denbigh; aged 24.
 4th May.—WEBSTER, Sir Godfrey, Bart., Commander R.N.; aged 38.
 4th May.—DALHOUSIE, Susan, Marchioness of, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale, sister of the present Duchess of Wellington, and wife of the Marquis of Dalhousie; died of sea-sickness on her passage from India; aged 36.
 6th May.—ARBUTHNOT, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert, K.C.B., K.T.S., Colonel of the 76th Regiment; born in 1791.
 9th May.—CUFFE, Sir Jonah Denny Wheeler, Bart., of Leyrath; aged 87.
 12th May.—GILBERT, Sir Walter Raleigh, Bart., G.C.B.: a distinguished soldier in the recent Indian wars, one of the heroes of the Sutlej and the Purjaub; born 18th March, 1788.
 12th May.—PALMER, George, Esq., of Nazing Park, Essex, M.P. for South Essex; born 11th Feb., 1772.
 21st May.—CHAPMAN, Sir Montagu Lowther, Bart.; born 10th Dec., 1808.
 22nd May.—COMYN, Sir Robert Bulkeley, Knt., D.C.L., late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Madras; aged 61.
 24th May.—CONWAY, M., Editor and Proprietor of the *Dublin Evening Post*; aged 76.
 24th May.—DAMPIER, John Lucius, Esq., M.D.; born 23rd Dec., 1792.
 27th May.—MASON, Vice-Admiral Sir Francis, K.C.B.; born 10th Feb., 1779.
 28th May.—FULLER, Lieut.-Col., C.B.; aged 62.
 1st June.—ELTON, Sir Charles Abraham, Bart.; aged 75.
 2nd June.—DUCIE, Henry George Francis, 2nd Earl; born 8th May, 1802.
 2nd June.—DACRE, General Lord; aged 75.
 8th June.—VYSE, Richard William Howard, Esq., of Stoke, Bucks, and Boughton, Northamptonshire, a Major-General in the British Service; born 23rd July, 1781.
 12th June.—DODSWORTH, Elizabeth, Lady, only child of John Armsrong, Esq., of Lisgoole, in Fermanagh, and wife of Sir Charles Dodsworth, Bart.
 17th June.—HUNTRY, George Gordon, Marquis of, fifth Earl of Aboyne; born 28th June, 1751.
 17th June.—O'CONNELL, Maurice, Esq., eldest son of the celebrated Daniel O'Connell. Mr. Maurice O'Connell was a Barrister, and M.P. for Tralee.
 In June.—RIVERSDALE, Charlotte Theodosia, Dowager Baroness, relict of William, 2nd Lord Riversdale; aged 79.
 5th July.—BULLEN, Admiral Sir Charles, G.C.B., G.C.H.; aged 85.
 6th July.—SALE, Florentia, Lady, the widow of Major General Sir Robert Sale, G.C.B., and the distinguished author of "A Journal of the Disasters of Afghanistan."
 8th July.—ANGLESEY, Charlotte, Marchioness of, second daughter of Charles, first Earl Cadogan, and wife of Henry, first Marquis of Anglesey; born 12th July, 1781.
 20th July.—ESTCOURT, T. Bucknall, Esq., of Estcourt, in the county of Gloucester.
 21st July.—MINTO, Mary, Countess of, daughter of Patrick Brydone, Esq., and wife of Gilbert Elliot, present Earl of.
 27th July.—RUTHVEN, James, Lord; aged 75.
 30th July.—SEAFIELD, Francis William, sixth Earl of; born 6th March, 1778.
 In July.—WARRE, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William.
 1st Aug.—BURNABY, Sir William Crisp Hood, Bart., Commander, R.N.; aged 63.
 3rd Aug.—THOMPSON, John Richard, Esq., of Kirby Hall, Yorkshire.
 10th Aug.—WARWICK, Henry Richard Greville, Earl of, and Earl Brooke, K.T.; born 29th March, 1779.
 4th Aug.—HAMILTON, Sir Frederick, eighth Baronet, of Silverton Hill, county Lanark.
 17th Aug.—ADAM, Gen. Sir Frederick, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 17th Aug.—COOPER, Bransby, F.R.S., a distinguished surgeon.
 18th Aug.—SALTOUN, Lieut. Gen. Alexander George Fraser, sixteenth Lord, K.T.K., G.C.B., G.C.H.
 19th Aug.—COCKBURN, Admiral Sir George, Bart.: a distinguished naval officer.
 22nd Aug.—SUFFIELD, Edward Vernon Harbord, fourth Baron; born June 19, 1813.
 23th Aug.—THOMSON, Sir James, K.C.B., Physician General in India.
 23th Aug.—FETHERSTONHAUGH, Sir Thomas Francis, Bart.; aged 53.
 29th Aug.—NAPIER, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles, G.C.B., one of the most gallant and able British commanders of his time.
 1st Aug.—HAWKER, Lieut.-Col. P., author of "Instructions to Young Sportsmen," and other sporting works.
 1st Sept.—DOUGLAS, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Neil, K.C.B., K.C.H., Colonel of the 78th Regiment; born 1781.
 3rd Sept.—PECHAM, MICKLETHWAIT, Sir Sotherton Branxway, Bart., of Iricle Place, Sussex; born 30th May, 1786.
 10th Sept.—SKRIORE, Henry, Esq., of Warleigh and Stubbing; born in 1783.
 13th Sept.—ONSLOW, Sir Henry, Bart., Captain R.A.; aged 69.
 15th Sept.—BROWNLOW, John Cust, second Earl; aged 73.
 16th Sept.—ADAM, Admiral Sir Charles, K.C.B., Governor of Greenwich Hospital.
 17th Sept.—COLQUHOUN, Colonel James Nisbet, R.A., Inspector of the Carriage Department at the Royal Arsenal.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

22nd Sept.—CARNWATH, Mary Anne, Countess of; eldest daughter of the Orator, the Right Hon. H. Grattan; and wife of the eighth and present Earl of Carnwath.

27th Sept.—HAY, the Hon. and Rev. Somerville; son of William, fifteenth Earl of Erroll; aged 36.

28th Sept.—ANDERSON, Adam Anderson, Lord; a Senator of the College of Justice in Scotland; born in 1797.

30th Sept.—GUILLAMORE, Katherine Dowager Viscountess, relict of Standish, first Viscount Guillamore; aged 79.

1st Sept.—STRICKLAND, Hugh Edwin, Esq., F.R.S.; an able and distinguished Naturalist and Geologist.

2nd Oct.—ARAGO, Francis Dominick, the great French philosopher, astronomer, and politician; born the 20th Feb. 1786.

7th Oct.—FFRANCE, Thomas Robert Wilson, Esq., of Rawcliffe Hall, Lancashire.

14th Oct.—WALL, Charles Baring, Esq., of Norman Court, Hants, M.P.; born in 1795.

16th Oct.—BELL, Rear-Admiral.

17th Oct.—MACKENZIE, General Sir Alexander, Bart., G.C.H.; aged 82.

AN EXPLANATORY TABLE

OF THE

PUBLIC ACTS OF PARLIAMENT

PASSED IN THE

SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH YEARS OF HER MAJESTY'S REIGN,
1852-3.

* * * The date after each Act records the exact time of its passing.

Cap. 1. An Act to Make Provision concerning Bills and Notes payable on the Day of the Duke of Wellington's Funeral. A temporary statute. 17th Nov., 1852.

Cap. 2. An Act to Amend the 1st Geo. 4, c. 92, for the Further Prevention of Forgery and Counterfeiting Bank-notes. 11th Dec., 1852. This Act is to further enable the signatures of the cashiers of the Bank of England to be impressed by machinery on all notes and post-bills whatsoever.

Cap. 3. An Act to Authorise the Inclosure of certain Lands, on the Report of the Inclosure Commissioners. 16th Dec. 1852. This Act incloses Bampton and Shilton, Oxfordshire and Berks; Ilmanton, Wilts; Hareshaw Common, Northumberland; Beedon Common, Berks; Wiggington, Watford-field, High Oak Common, Musley Common, Herts; Broadhalfpenny Down, Morestead Down, Hants; Snetterton, Norfolk; Great Marlow, Bucks; Orielhill Common, Dorset; Magor, Monmouth; Eaton Bray, Beds; Waity Common, Kirby Stephen Common, Westmoreland; Llanllugan Manor, Montgomeryshire; Clayton, Sussex; Acklam Wold, Yorkshire; Hangerton, Cheshire; Ditton Common, Kent; Aubourn, Lincolnshire; Fraiswell Heath, Staffordshire; Bensington, Berrick-Salome, and Ewelme, Oxfordshire.

Cap. 4. An Act to Amend the 11 and 12 Vic., c. 130, for Guaranteeing the Interest on such Loans, not exceeding £500, as may be raised by the British Colonies on the Continent of South America, in the West Indies, and the Mauritius, for certain purposes. 15th Dec., 1852.

Cap. 5. An Act to Substitute Stamp Duties for Fees, on Passing Letters Patent for Inventions, and to Provide for the Purchase for the Public Use of Mr. Bennett Woodcroft's Indexes of Specifications. 21st Feb., 1853.

Cap. 6. An Act to Apply the Sum of Two Millions to the Service of the Year 1853. 21st Feb., 1853.

Cap. 7. An Act to Amend an Act Relating to the Valuation of Realisable Property in Ireland. 21st Feb., 1853.

Cap. 8. An Act for Enabling the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to Dispose of Certain Property in the City of London. 18th March, 1853.

Caps. 9 and 10. The usual annual Acts for Punishing Mutiny and Desertion, for the Payment of the Army, and for the Regulation of the Marine Forces. 18th March, 1853.

Cap. 11. An Act to authorise the Inclosure of certain Lands, on the report of the Inclosure Commissioners. 18th March, 1853. The lands to be inclosed by this statute are—Litham, Lancashire; Linby Wighay, Notts; High Callerton, Northumberland; Ifield, Sussex; Kentmere, Westmoreland; Norton-common, Hants; and Prestwick Car, Northumberland.

Cap. 12. An Act to apply the Sum of £1½ Millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the Public Service of the Year 1853. 18th March, 1853.

Cap. 13. An Act to Revive certain temporary Provisions relating to the Collection of Grand Jury Cess in Ireland. 18th March, 1853.

Cap. 14. An Act to Indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and to Ex end to the 25th March, 1854, the Time limited for these purposes. 18th March, 1853.

Cap. 15. An Act to Limit to One Day only, from 8 A.M. till 5 P.M., the Time of Taking the Poll in Counties at Contested Elections for Members of Parliament in England and Wales. 18th March, 1853.

Cap. 16. An Act for Carrying into Effect the Engagement between her Majesty and Syed Syf-bin Hamud, the Chief of Sohar, in Arabia, for the more effectual Suppression of the Slave Trade. 9th May, 1853.

Cap. 17. An Act for Carrying into Effect the Treaty between her Majesty and the Republic of New Granada for the Suppression of the Slave Trade. 9th May, 1853.

Cap. 18. An Act to Authorise Advances out of the Consolidated Fund to discharge Moneys borrowed on the Security of the Land Revenues of the Crown for the purpose of Metropolitan Improvements, and Providing for the Payment of such Advances, and of certain Moneys charged on the London Bridge Approaches Fund. 9th May, 1853.

Cap. 19. An Act to Amend the New Forest Deer Removal Act, the 14th and 15th Vic., c. 76, as regards the publication of Claims, and the preferring and delivering of objections. 9th May, 1853.

Cap. 20. An Act to Alter and Amend the 15th and 16th Vic., c. 27, relating to the Law of Evidence in Scotland. 9th May, 1853. Parties to any proceeding or action, and (except in certain cases) the husbands or wives, may, by this act, be examined as witnesses, whether named in the record or not.

Cap. 21. An Act to Authorise the Legislature of the Province of Canada to make Provision concerning the Clergy Reserves in that Province, and the Proceedings thereof. 9th May, 1853.

Cap. 22. An Act for Making further Provision for the Execution of the Office of Examiner of the High Court of Chancery. 9th May, 1853.

Cap. 23. An Act for Redeeming or Commuting the Annuity payable to the South Sea Company, and certain Annuities of 3 per Cent, and for Creating new Annuities of 3½ per Cent, and 2½ per Cent, and issuing Exchequer Bonds. 9th May, 1853.

Cap. 24. An Act to Confirm and Extend certain Provisional Orders of the General Board of Health for the Towns of Wakefield, Elland, Wallasey, Dudley, Barnsley, Dorchester, and Welshpool. 9th May, 1853.

Cap. 25. An Act for Raising the sum of Seventeen Millions, Seven Hundred and Forty-two Thousand, Five Hundred Pounds, by Exchequer-bills, for the Service of the Year 1853. 13th May, 1853.

Cap. 26. An Act to Provide for the Supplying of Vacancies in Town Councils of Burghs in Scotland, consequent on Null or Irregular Elections. 14th June, 1853.

Cap. 27. An Act for Empowering the Sheriff and Commissary of Berwickshire to hold Courts at Dunse, and for other purposes. 14th June, 1853.

Cap. 28. An Act to Amend the Law as to taking the Poll at Elections of Members to serve in Parliament for Scotland. 14th June, 1853. By this Act the Sheriff of a Scotch county, with the consent of the Lord Advocate, may increase or alter the number and arrangement of polling places. The poll for a Scotch county is to be kept open only one day, from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M., except in Orkney and Shetland, where the poll is still to be two days.

Cap. 29. An Act for Regulating the Weights used in Sales of Bullion. 14th June, 1853.

Cap. 30. An Act for the Better Prevention and Punishment of Aggravated Assaults upon Women and Children, and for Preventing Delay and Expense in the Administration of certain parts of the Criminal Law. 14th June, 1853. By this Act, any person assaulting any female whatever, or assaulting a male under 14 years of age, is liable to be summarily convicted before two justices or a stipendiary magistrate, without appeal, and to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding six months, or to be fined in a sum, with costs, not exceeding £20, with imprisonment, in case of non-payment, and to be moreover bound to keep the peace. The Act does not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

Cap. 31. An Act to Apply the Sum of Four Millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the Public Service of the Year, 1853. 14th June, 1853.

Cap. 32. An Act to make further Provision for Stayin' Execution of Judgment for Misdemeanours upon giving Bail in Error. 28th June, 1853.

Cap. 33. An Act for the Better Regulation of Metropolitan Stage and Hackney Carriages, and for prohibiting the Use of Advertising Vehicles. 28th June, 1853. This Act provides various new regulations as to the licenses and fares of cabs, and as to the arrangements of those vehicles, and of omnibuses. Cab fares are reduced to 6d. a mile for two persons, with another sixpence on the who'se journey for an additional person. The hirer may, if he chooses (except between 8 P.M. and 6 A.M.), pay by time, which will be 2s. for any time not exceeding an hour. In case of a dispute, the hirer may have at once recourse to the nearest police court, or (to enter the complaint) to the nearest police-station. Tables of fares are to be put up at stands, and inside and outside cabs. The driver is to give a card with the number of his cab on being hired. A reasonable quantity of luggage is to be carried gratis, when the cab is hired by one or two persons only. An extra charge of 2d. for each outside package may be made when more than two persons are carried. Lamps are to be lit in omnibuses after sunset and before sunrise. Provisions are enacted for the recovery of property left in cabs and omnibuses.

Cap. 34. An Act for Granting to her Majesty Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices. 28th June, 1853. By this Act, which is to commence on the 5th April, 1853, and to continue in force till the 6th April, 1860, and no longer, the Property and Income-tax will be thus:—On £150 and upwards, 7d. in £1 during two years, from the 5th April, 1853; 6d. in £1 during the next two years, from the 5th April, 1855; and 5d. in £1 during the following three years, from the 5th April, 1857. Various modifications, alterations, and allowances are also enacted. Persons are to be entirely exempt whose incomes are under £100 a year. Incomes of £100 and under £150 are to pay 5d. in the £1.

Cap. 35. An Act to make Provision concerning the Future Regulation of certain Appointments connected with Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and concerning certain of the estates of the Deans and Chapters of York and Carlisle. 8th July, 1853.

Cap. 36. An Act for Disafforesting the Forest of Whichwood, in the County of Oxford. 8th July, 1853.

Cap. 37. An Act to Impose additional Duties on Spirits in Scotland and Ireland; and to Alter the countervailing Duties on Spirits the Manufacture of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, imported into Scotland or Ireland, and the Countervailing Duties and Drawbacks on the Removal of certain Mixtures and Compounds between Scotland, Ireland, and England respectively; and to Amend the Laws relating to the Collecting and Securing the Duties of Excise upon Spirits. 8th July, 1853.

Cap. 38. An Act to Extend the Remedies for the Compensation of Malicious Injuries to Property in Ireland. 8th July, 1853.

Cap. 39. An Act to Repel the Duties, Allowances, and Drawbacks of Excise on Soap. 8th July, 1853. By this act all duty on soap is repealed, from 5th July, 1853.

Cap. 40. An Act for Altering the mode of Re-payment of Advances by the Public Works Loan Commissioners under the Public Health Act, 1843, the 11th and 12th Vic., c. 63, and other Act. 8th July, 1853.

Cap. 41. An Act for making further Provisions with respect to Common Lodging Houses. 4th August, 1853.

Cap. 42. An Act for Disafforesting the Forest of Whittlewood, otherwise Whittlebury, in the Counties of Northampton, Oxford, and Buckingham. 4th Aug. 1853.

Cap. 43. An Act for Enabling the Justices of Counties to Contract in certain cases, for the Maintenance and Confinement of Convicted Prisoners in the Gaols of Adjoining Counties. 4th August, 1853.

Cap. 44. An Act to Enlarge and Extend the Powers of the 15th and 16th Vic., c. 78, for Enabling the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings to Complete Improvements in Pimlico, and in the neighbourhood of Buckingham Palace. 4th August, 1853.

Cap. 45. An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws and to Grant Additional Facilities in relation to the Purchase of Government Annuities through the medium of Savings Banks, and to make other Provisions in respect thereof. 4th August, 1853.

Cap. 46. An Act to Transfer Westminster Bridge and the Estates of the Commissioners of Westminster Bridge to the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings; and to Enable such Commissioners to Remove the Present Bridge, and to Build a New Bridge on or near its site. 4th August, 1853.

Cap. 47. An Act to Provide for the Purchase and Extinguishment of all Rights of Common and Lummas and other Commonable Rights over the Site of Battersea Park, in Surrey. 4th August, 1853.

Cap. 48. An Act for the Punishment of Offences in the Colonies, in relation to the Coin. 4th August, 1853.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

Cap. 49. An Act to Extend the Provisions of the 15th and 16th Vic., c. 52—an Act to Enable Colonial and other Bishops to Perform Certain Episcopal Functions, under Commission from Bishops of England and Ireland. 4th August, 1853.

Cap. 50. An Act to Effect Exchange of Patronage by Archbishops, Bishops, and other Ecclesiastical Corporations. 4th August, 1853.

Cap. 51. An Act for Granting to her Majesty Duties on Succession to Property, and for Altering certain Provisions of the Acts charging Duties on Legacies and Shares of Personal Estates. 4th August, 1853. This Act imposes, on a succession to property, a duty varying from £1 per cent of the value to £10 per cent of the value, according to the degree of relationship of the successor. By the Act, every past or future disposition of property by which a person becomes beneficially entitled on the death of a party dying after the commencement of this act (the 19th May, 1853); and every devolution by law of any beneficial interest in property on the death of a person after the commencement of this Act, to another person, in possession or contingency, shall be deemed a "Succession."

Cap. 52. An Act to Extend the Time for Constructing a New Street, from Spital-fields to Shoreditch, and to Amend the Acts relating thereto. 4th August, 1853.

Cap. 53. An Act to Amend the Laws relating to Bankruptcy in Scotland, 4th August, 1853.

Cap. 54. An Act to Alter certain Duties of Customs. 4th August, 1853.

Cap. 55. An Act to Make Better Provision for the efficient Discharge of the Duties of the Taxing Office in and for the Common Law Business in Ireland. 4th August, 1853.

Cap. 56. An Act to Facilitate the Redemption of certain Charges on the Hereditary Possessions and Land Revenues of the Crown, and to make other Provisions in regard to the Management of such Hereditary Possessions and Land Revenues. 4th August, 1853.

Cap. 57. An Act to Explain and Amend the Copyhold Acts. 4th August, 1853.

Cap. 58. An Act to Authorise the appointment of Barristers for the purpose of Effecting a complete Annual Revision of Lists and Registry of Voters for the City of Dublin, and to Remove Doubts as to the Rate-books, for the purposes of such Registry. 4th August, 1853.

Cap. 59. An Act to Repeal certain Stamp-duties, and to grant others in lieu thereof; to Amend the Laws relating to Stamp-duties; and to Make Permanent certain Stamp-duties in Ireland. 4th August, 1853. This Act makes (after the 10th October, 1853) the Stamp-duty on indentures of apprenticeship 2s. 6d. where no money is paid to the master. It also reduces the Stamp-duty on insurances for lives, and makes the Stamp-duty one penny on drafts for payment of money to bearer on demand or order; banker's checks being excepted. Receipts for money when above £2, are to be subject to a Stamp-duty of one penny.

Cap. 60. An Act to Amend the Acts Regulating the Salaries (of £400 and £500 annually) of Resident Magistrates in Ireland.

Cap. 61. An Act to Confirm certain Provisional Orders made under the 14th and 15th Vic. c. 38—an Act to facilitate arrangements for the Relief of Turnpike Trusts, and to Make certain Provisions respecting Exemptions from Tolls. 4th August, 1853.

Cap. 62. An Act to Extend and Continue the 11 and 12 Vict. c. 107—an Act to Prevent the Spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals. 4th August, 1853.

Cap. 63. An Act to Repeal certain Stamp Duties, and to Grant Others in lieu thereof, to give Relief with respect to the Stamp Duties on Newspapers and Supplements thereto; to Repeal the Duty on Advertisements, and otherwise to Amend the Laws relating to Stamp Duties. 4th August, 1853. By this Act a one-sheet Supplement to a stamped paper is free of Stamp Duty, and on a further Supplement the duty will be one halfpenny. Stamp duties on advertisements are abolished; stamp duties on solicitors' articles of clerkship, and on certain certificates and conveyances, are lessened.

Cap. 64. An Act for Continuing for a Term of Four Years from the passing of this Act, and thence till the end of the then next Session of Parliament, and for Amending, the 12th and 13th Vic. c. 77—an Act for facilitating the Sale and Transfer of Encumbered Estates in Ireland. 15th August, 1853.

Cap. 65. An Act to Amend the Acts for the Regulation of Parish Vestries. 15th August, 1853.

Cap. 66. An Act to Continue the 4th and 5th Vic., c. 59—an Act for Authorising the Application of Highway Rates to Turnpike Roads. 15th August, 1853.

Cap. 67. An Act for the better Regulation of Public Houses in Scotland. 15th August, 1853.

Cap. 68. An Act to Limit the Time for proceeding to Election in Counties and Boroughs in England and Wales, and for Polling at Elections for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and for other Purposes. 15th August, 1853. By this Act elections in counties are to be not later than the twelfth, nor sooner than the sixth day after the Sheriff's proclamation. Elections in boroughs are to be within six days of receipt of the writ. Pollings at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are not to continue more than five days.

Cap. 69. An Act to make better Provision concerning the Entry and Service of Seamen, and otherwise to Amend the Laws concerning her Majesty's Navy. 15th August, 1853.

Cap. 70. An Act for the Regulation of Proceedings under Commissions of Lunacy, and the Consolidation and Amendment of the Acts respecting Lunatics, so found by Inquisition, and their Estates. 15th August, 1853.

Cap. 71. An Act to Amend the Law relating to the Stamp Duties upon Newspapers. 15th August, 1853. By this Act no paper containing news shall be deemed to be a newspaper unless published periodically, or in parts or numbers, at intervals not exceeding twenty-six days between the publication of any two parts or numbers.

Cap. 72. An Act to Continue until the 1st August, 1854, the 11th and 12th Vic. c. 2—an Act for the better Prevention of Crime and Outrage in certain Parts of Ireland. 15th August, 1853.

Cap. 73. An Act for the Establishment of a Body of Naval Coast Volunteers, and for the temporary Transfer to the Navy, in case of Need, of Seafaring Men employed in other Public Services. 15th August, 1853.

Cap. 74. An Act to Reduce the Terms on which the Land-tax in Great Britain may be Redeemed or Purchased. 15th August, 1853.

Cap. 75. An Act for the Remission of the Consolidated Annuities charged upon Districts in Ireland. 15th August, 1853.

Cap. 76. An Act to Continue certain Acts for Regulating Turnpike Roads in Ireland. 15th Aug., 1853.

Cap. 77. An Act to Continue the 15th and 16th Vic., c. 14—an Act for Charging the Maintenance of Certain Poor Persons in Unions, in England and Wales upon the Common Fund. 15th August, 1853.

Cap. 78. An Act relating to the Appointment of Persons to Administer Oaths in Chancery, and to Affidavits made for purposes connected with Registration. 15th August, 1853.

Cap. 79. An Act for Making sundry Provisions with Respect to Municipal Corporations in England. 15th August, 1853.

Cap. 80. An Act to Facilitate Procedures in Sheriff Courts in Scotland. 15th August, 1853.

Cap. 81. An Act to Reduce the Salary and Emoluments of the Registrar of Meetings of the Court of Bankruptcy. 15th August, 1853.

Cap. 82. An Act to Provide for the Future Regulation and Management, and the permanent Endowment of "The College of Christ of Brecknock," founded by Henry VII, with Permissive Powers to Unite the same with Saint David's College. 15th August, 1853.

Cap. 83. An Act to Amend the 14th and 15th Vic., c. 99, Touching the Law of Evidence. 20th August, 1853. By this Act, Husbands and Wives of parties to Action or Suits, are admissible witnesses, except in Criminal Cases and Cases of Adultery.

Cap. 84. An Act to Amend the 15th and 16th Vic., c. 44—the Passengers' Act, 1852—so far as Relates to the Passages of Natives of Asia or Africa, and also Passages between the Island of Ceylon and Certain Parts of the East Indies. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 85. An Act for Removing Doubts as to the Powers of the Registrar of Her Majesty's Privy Council to Administer Oaths, and for Providing for the Performance of the Duties of such Registrar in his Absence. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 86. An Act to Remove Doubts as to the Rights of the Liberated Africans in Sierra Leone. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 87. An Act to Give to the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings Extended Time and Further Powers for Completing the Embankment of the Thames, between Vauxhall and Battersea Bridges, and a New Street from Lower Sloane-street. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 88. An Act to Repeal the Duties payable in respect of Horses Let for Hire, and to grant New Duties on Licenses to Let Horses for Hire. 20th August 1853. By this Act, from the 10th October, 1853, the duties are to be—where the person taking out a license shall keep at one and the same time to let for hire 1 horse or 1 carriage, only £7 10s.; and where such person shall keep any greater number of horses or carriages, £12 10s. for not exceeding 2 horses or 2 carriages; £20, not exceeding 4 horses and 3 carriages; £30, not exceeding 8 horses or 6 carriages; £40, not exceeding 12 horses or 9 carriages; £50, not exceeding 16 horses or 12 carriages; £60 not exceeding 20 horses or 15 carriages; and £70, exceeding 15 carriages, &c.

Cap. 89. An Act to Regulate the Admission of Professors to the Lay Chairs in the Universities of Scotland. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 90. An Act to Repeal certain Duties of Assessed Taxes, and to Grant other Duties of the same Description; and to Amend the Laws relating to the Application of the Moneys arising from the Redemption and Purchase of the Land-tax. 20th August, 1853. This Act alters, lessens, or re-arranges the duties on servants, carriages, horses, dogs, hair-powder, and armorial bearings.

Cap. 91. An Act to Extend for a Limited Time the Provision for Abatement of Income-tax in respect of Insurances on Lives. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 92. An Act to Diminish the Number of Sheriffs in Scotland, and to Unite certain Counties in Scotland, in so far as regards the Jurisdiction of the Sheriff. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 93. An Act to Enable Burghs in Scotland to Maintain and Improve their Harbours. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 94. An Act to Extend the Benefits of the 11th and 12th Vic., c. 36—the Act for the Amendment of the Law of Entail in Scotland. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 95. An Act to Provide for the Government of India. 20th August, 1853. This Act makes changes in the directorship of the East India Company, and other very important alterations in the East Indian Government.

Cap. 96. An Act to Amend the 8th and 9th Vic., c. 100—an Act for the Regulation of the Care and Treatment of Lunatics. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 97. An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws for the Provision and Regulation of Lunatic Asylums for Counties and Boroughs, and for the Maintenance and Care of Pauper Lunatics in England. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 98. An Act for the further Relief of the Suitors of the High Court of Chancery. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 99. An Act to Substitute, in certain cases, other Punishment in lieu of Transportation. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 100. An Act further to Extend and make Compulsory the Practice of Vaccination. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 101. An Act to Extend the 13th and 14th Vic., c. 65—the Public Libraries Act, 1850—to Ireland and Scotland. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 102. An Act to Prevent the Defacing of the Current Coin of the Realm. 20th August, 1853. By this act the defacing of the current gold, silver, or copper coin, by stamping names or words on it, or the using of a machine or instrument to tend it, is a misdemeanour, punishable by fine or imprisonment. Coin defaced by such bending or stamping is not a legal tender; and persons tendering, uttering, or putting off coin defaced by such stamping or bending, are liable to a fine not exceeding 40s; but this penalty of 40s, cannot be proceeded for without the consent of the Attorney-General or Lord Advocate.

Cap. 103. An Act to Amend and Continue certain Acts relating to Linen, Hemp, and other Manufactures in Ireland. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 104. An Act further to Regulate the Employment of Children in Factories. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 105. An Act to Continue the Exemption of Inhabitants from Liability to be Rated as such in respect of Stock in Trade, or other property, to the Relief of the Poor. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 106. An Act for Consolidating Customs' Duties Acts. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 107. An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws relating to the Customs of the United Kingdom, and of the Isle of Man, and certain Laws relating to Trade and Navigation and the British Possessions. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 108. An Act for further Continuing certain temporary Provisions concerning Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in England. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 109. An Act to Continue an Act to Amend the Laws relating to Loan Societies. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 110. An Act to Apply a Sum out of the Consolidated Fund and the Surplus of Ways and Means to the Public Service of the Year 1853, and to appropriate the Surplus granted in the Session of Parliament. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 111. An Act to Appoint Additional Commissioners for Executing the Acts for granting a Land-tax and other Rates and Taxes. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 112. An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to Hackney and Stage Carriages; also Job Carriages and Horses, and Carts to Let for Hire, within the Police District of Dublin. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 113. An Act to Amend the Procedure in the Superior Courts of Common Law in Ireland. 20th August, 1853. This Act makes great and beneficial alterations in the Irish Common Law procedure.

Cap. 114. An Act to Extend the Municipal Boundaries of the Borough of Belfast, and to Reduce the Scale of the Rating upon certain Property within the said Borough. 20th August, 1853.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

Cap. 115. An Act to Amend certain Provisions of the 15th and 16th Vic., c. 83—the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852—in respect of the Transmission of Certified Copies of Letters Patent and Specifications to certain Offices in Edinburgh and Dublin, and otherwise to Amend that Act. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 116. An Act to Defray the Charge of the Pay, Clothing, and Contingent, and other Expenses of the Disembodied Militia in Great Britain and Ireland; to Grant Allowances in certain Cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Paymasters, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Assistant-Surgeons, Surgeons' Mates, and Sergeant-Majors of the Militia; and to Authorise the Employment of the Non-Commissioned Officers. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 117. An Act to Amend the Laws relating to the Redemption and Purchase of the Land-tax in Great Britain. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 118. An Act to Amend the 6th and 7th Vic., c. 34—an Act for the Better Apprehension of certain Offenders. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 119. An Act for the Suppression of Betting Houses. By this Act, betting-houses are forbidden, and are to be treated as common gaming-houses. The owner or occupier of a betting-house, or person managing it, will be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100, or (without the option of a fine) to imprisonment not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour: persons having or managing betting-houses, who receive money on condition of paying money on event of a bet, will be liable to a fine not exceeding £50, or to similar imprisonment to the above, not exceeding three months. Persons advertising betting-houses will be liable to a fine not exceeding £30, or to similar imprisonment to the above, not exceeding two months: commissioners of police may authorise a police search of suspected houses.

Cap. 120. An Act to Authorise the Inclosure of certain Lands, in pursuance of a Special Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales. 20th August, 1853. This act incloses Stratfield Turgis, &c., Aldershot, Stroud Wood Common, Hants and Berks; Knighton, Radnorshire; Long Framlington, Knaresdale Common, Northumberland; Hopsey, Salop; Llanfhangel-y-erth, Carmarthenshire; Beacon Hill, Hammerwich, Staffordshire; Halse, Somersethshire; Farnham, Chobham, Surrey; Llanfair Mountain, Cardiganshire; Gresham Green, Suffolk; Dickleburgh, Norfolk; Rawreth Shot, Essex; Chardstock, Church Knowle, Dorsetshire; Chisenbury Farm, Wilts; Souldern, Oxfordshire; Wormley, Hertfordshire; Cheddington Fields, Pitstone, Buckingham; Old Storridge Common, Worcestershire; Undy and Bishton, Monmouthshire; Cerrig-y-druidion, Denbighshire.

Cap. 121. An Act for Providing Places of Confinement in England or Wales for Female Offenders under Sentence or Order of Transportation. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 122. An Act to Render Valid certain Marriages in the Church of the Holy Trinity in the Township of Hulme and Parish of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 123. An Act to Amend the Laws relating to the Investments of Friendly Societies. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 124. An Act to Continue Appointments under the Act for Consolidating the Copyhold and Inclosure Commissions, and for Completing Proceedings under the Tithe Commutation Acts. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 125. An Act to Continue and Amend the Metropolitan Sewers Acts. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 126. An Act to Confirm certain Provisional Orders of the General Board of Health for Accrington, Bangor, and Uxbridge, and to Provide for Conducting the First Election of a Local Board of Health at Eland. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 127. An Act to Reduce the Duties payable in respect of Hackney Carriages used in the Metropolis, and to Amend the Laws relating to the Granting of Licenses, and Payments of Duties in respect of Metropolitan Stage and Hackney Carriages, and to make Provision as to the Charge for the Hire of Hackney Carriages in certain cases. 20th August, 1853. By this Act, the new cab law has undergone some further change. Sixpence for the whole journey is to be charged for each person over two; one shilling is chargeable for every mile or part of a mile beyond a circle of four miles from Clerking Cross, when a cab is discharged beyond that circle; sixpence is to be charged, over the fare by distance, for every quarter of an hour during which the cab is made to stop; cabs are not to be withdrawn by their owners without ten days' notice.

Cap. 128. An Act to Abate the Nuisance arising from the Smoke of Furnaces in the Metropolis, and from Vessels above London Bridge. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 129. An Act further to Amend the Law relating to Pilotage. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 130. An Act to Amend the Acts for Promoting the Drainage of Lands, and Improvements in connection therewith in Ireland. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 131. An Act to Amend various laws relating to Merchant Shipping. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 132. An Act to Extend the Provisions of an Act of the present session for Redeeming or Commuting the Annuity payable to the South Sea Company, and certain Annuities of £3 per Cent per Annum, and to Provide for Payments to be made under the said Act. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 133. An Act to Suspend the Making of Lists and the Ballots and Eurolements for the Militia of the United Kingdom, and to Amend the Law in relation to the Militia in England. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 134. An Act to Amend the Laws concerning the Burial of the Dead in England beyond the limits of the Metropolis, and to Amend the 15th and 16th Vic., c. 85—an Act concerning the Burial of the Dead in the Metropolis. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 135. An Act to Continue certain Turnpike Acts in Great Britain, and to make further Provisions concerning Turnpike Roads in England. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 136. An Act for Enabling Grand Juries in Ireland to Borrow Money from Private Sources, on the Security of Presentment, and for Transferring to Counties, certain Works constructed wholly or in part with Public Money. 20th August, 1853.

Cap. 137. An Act for the Better Administration of Charitable Trusts. 20th August, 1853.

Among the two hundred and twenty-seven local and personal Acts passed in the last session of Parliament, there are one hundred and seven relating to railways. Among the private Acts, there are three for divorces, viz., to dissolve the marriages of—1st, Alfred Richard Cutbill with his wife Elizabeth; 2ndly, George Fisher with his wife Mary Matilda; 3rdly, Robert Frederick Brownlow Rushbrooke with his wife Albina Maria. There is also a private Act to restore in blood, George Drummond, Duke of Melfort, and Count of Lussan, in France, and to remove in his favour, the attainder on the Earldom of Perth.

THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN.—VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, was born at Kensington Palace, May 24th, 1819; succeeded to the throne, June 20th, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; was crowned June 28th, 1838; and married, February 10th, 1840, his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, son of King George III.

His Royal Highness Francis-Albert-Augustus-Charles-Emanuel-Busici, DUKE OF SAXE, PRINCE OF COBURG AND GOTHA, K.G., Consort of her Majesty, born August 26th, 1819.

The children of her Majesty are:—

Her Royal Highness Victoria-Adelaide-Mary-Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL, born November 21st, 1840.

His Royal Highness Albert-Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born November 9th, 1841.

Her Royal Highness Alice-Maud-Mary, born April 25th, 1843.

His Royal Highness Alfred-Ernest-Albert, born August 6th, 1844.

Her Royal Highness Princess Helena-Augusta-Victoria, born May 25, 1846.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louisa-Carolina-Alberta, born March 18, 1848.

His Royal Highness Arthur-William-Patrick-Albert, born May 1st, 1850.

His Royal Highness Leopold-George-Duncan-Albert, born April 8, 1853.

George-Frederick-William-Charles, K.G., DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, cousin to her Majesty, born March 26th, 1819.

Mary, DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, amit to her Majesty, born April 25th, 1776; married, July 22nd, 1816, to her cousin, the Duke of Gloucester, deceased.

Victoria-Mary-Louisa, DUCHESS OF KENT, born August 17th, 1786; married, in 1818, to the Duke of Kent (who died January 23rd, 1820): her Majesty's mother.

Augusta-Wilhelmina-Louisa, DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, born July 25th, 1795; married, in 1818, the late Duke of Cambridge, by whom she has issue, George-William, Augusta-Caroline, and Mary-Adelaide.

George-Frederick-Alexander-Charles-Ernest-Augustus, K.G., KING OF HANOVER, cousin to her Majesty; born May 27, 1819; married, February, 1843, Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenberg, and has a son.

Augusta-Caroline-Charlotte-Elizabeth-Mary-Sophia-Louisa, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born July 19th, 1822; married, June 28th, 1843, Frederick, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Mary-Adelaide-Wilhelmina-Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born November 27th, 1833.

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Great Chamberlain ..	..	Lord Willoughby D'Eresby
Lord Steward ..	..	Duke of Norfolk
Lord Chamberlain ..	..	Marquis of Breda
Vice-Chamberlain ..	..	Lord E. A. C. B. Bruce
Master of the Horse ..	..	Duke of Wellington
Clerk Marshal and Chief Equerry ..	..	Lord Alfred Paget
Treasurer of the Household ..	..	Earl of Mulgrave
Comptroller of the Household ..	..	Viscount Drumlanrig
Lord High Almoner ..	..	Bishop of Oxford
Sub-Almoner ..	..	Rev. Dr. Jelf
Clerk of the Closet ..	..	Bishop of Chester
Master of the Buckhounds ..	..	Earl of Bessborough
Comptroller of Accounts ..	..	Norman Hilton Macdonald, Esq.
Master of the Household ..	..	Lieut.-Col. T. M. Biddulph
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard ..	..	Viscount Sydney
Captain of Gentlemen-at-Arms ..	..	Lord Foley
Lords in Waiting ..	..	Marquis of Ormonde, Lord Canoys, Earl Somers, Lord Rivers, Lord Waterpark, Lord de Tabley, Earl of Listowel, Lord Byron
Mistress of the Robes ..	..	The Duchess of Sutherland
Ladies of the Bedchamber ..	..	Duchess of Wellington, Countess of Charlemont, Countess of Mount-Edgecombe, Countess of Desart, Countess of Gainsborough, Viscountess Jocelyn, Viscountess Canning, and Marchioness of Ely
Physicians ..	..	Sir J. Clark, Sir H. Holland
Physicians-Accoucheurs ..	..	Dr. Locock, Dr. Ferguson
Surgeons ..	..	Sir E. C. Brodie, Bart., R. Keate, Esq.

HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

First Lord of the Treasury (Premier) ..	..	Earl of Aberdeen
Lord Chancellor ..	..	Lord Cranworth
Lord President of the Council ..	..	Earl Granville
Lord Privy Seal ..	..	Duke of Argyl
Secretaries of State ..	{ Home Foreign	Viscount Palmerston
Chancellor of the Exchequer ..	Colonial	Earl of Clarendon
President of the Board of Control ..	..	Duke of Newcastle
First Lord of the Admiralty ..	..	Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone
Secretary-at-War ..	..	Right Hon. Sir C. Wood
Commissioner of Public Works ..	..	Right Hon. Sir J. G. Graham, M.P.
Without office ..	..	Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.
		Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, M.P.
		{ Marquis of Lansdowne
		{ Lord John Russell
		(The above form the Cabinet.)
President of the Board of Trade ..	..	Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster ..	..	Right Hon. E. Strutt
Postmaster-General ..	..	Viscount Canning

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant ..	..	Earl St. Germain
Lord Chancellor ..	..	Right Hon. Maziere Brady
Chief Secretary ..	..	Sir John Young, Bart.
Attorney-General ..	..	Right Hon. A. Brewster
Solicitor-General ..	..	W. Keogh, Esq., M.P.

SCOTLAND.

Lord High Constable ..	..	The Earl of Errol
Lord Privy Seal ..	..	Lord Panmure
Lord Advocate ..	..	Right Hon. James Moncrieff, M.P.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND OFFICERS.

TREASURY,
WHITEHALL.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS.

Earl of Aberdeen, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Lord Alfred Hervey, Hon. F. W. Chatteris, John Sadler, Esq. Secretaries, Right Hon. W. G. Hayter, James Wilson, Esq. Assistant Secretary, Sir Chas. Trevelyan, K.C.B. Principal Clerk, W. H. Stephenson, Esq.

EXCHEQUER,
WHITEHALL-YARD.

Chancellor, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone Comptroller, Lord Montague Assistant, Right Hon. Sir E. Ryan Chief Clerk, F. F. Ottey, Esq. Private Secretaries, Hon. Francis C. Lawley, Roger Wilbraham, Esq.

HOME OFFICE,
WHITEHALL.

Secretary of State, Viscount Palmerston Under-Secretaries, H. Waddington, Esq., Hon. H. Fitzroy Chief Clerk, H. J. Kyneett, Esq. Private Secretary, R. W. Grey, Esq.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
DOWNING-STREET.

Secretary of State, Earl of Clarendon Under-Secretaries, Lord Wodehouse, H. U. Addington, Esq. Chief Clerk, G. L. Conyngham, Esq. Private Secretary, Hon. S. Ponsonby

COLONIAL OFFICE,
DOWNING-STREET.

Secretary of State, Duke of Newcastle Under-Secretaries, F. Peel, M.P., and H. Merivale Assistant Under-Secretary, T. F. Elliot, Esq.

IRISH OFFICE,

18, GREAT QUEEN-STREET, WESTMINSTER. Chief Secretary, Sir John Young, Bart. Chief Clerk, George Trundle, Esq.

BOARD OF TRADE,
WHITEHALL.

President, the Rt. Hon. Edward Cardwell, Esq., M.P. Vice-President, Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley (of Alderley) Joint-Secretaries, James Booth, Esq., Sir J. Emerson Tennent Assistant-Secretary (Railway Department), Capt. J. L. A. Simmons, R.E. Assistant-Secretary (Marine Department), Thomas Henry Farrer, Esq. Registrar and Librarian, Edgar Alfred Bowring, Esq.

Legal Assistant, Arthur Barron, Esq. Accountant, Henry R. Williams, Esq. Professional Members of Marine Department, Captain Beechey, R.N. Captain W. H. Walker Inspectors (Railway Department), Capt. Wynne, R.E., Capt. Galton, R.E., Lieut. Tyler, R.E.

Chief of Statistical Department, Albany Fonblanche, Esq. Assistant in Statistical Department, W. Drummond Oswald, Esq.

Assistant in Railway Department, Major Morland Comptroller of Corn Returns, Henry Fenton Jadi, Esq.

Deputy Comptroller of Corn Returns, Frederick Bunter, Esq. Private Secretary to the President, C. Cardwell, Esq.

Private Secretary to the Vice-President, Lord Hobart

BOARD OF CONTROL,
CANNON-ROW, WESTMINSTER.

President, Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., and the Cabinet Ministers

Secretaries, B. Lowe, Esq., Sir Thomas N. Redington

POOR-LAW BOARD,
WHITEHALL.

Commissioners: President, Right Hon. M. T. Baines; the Lord President of the Council; the Lord Privy Seal; the Secretary of State for the Home Department; the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Secretaries, Viscount Courtenay and G. C. L. Berkeley, Esq.

Assistant Secretaries, William Golden Lumley, Esq., and H. Fleming, Esq.

Inspectors, Edward Gulson, Esq., W. H. Toovey Hawley, Esq., Richard Hall, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; Robert Weale, Esq., Sir J. James Walsham, Bart., Alfred Austin, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; G. G. Wandiford Pigott, Esq.; J. T. Graves, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; Andrew Doyle, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; J. Manwaring, Esq., II. B. Farnall, Esq., E. Hurst, Esq.

Private Secretary to the President, S. T. Buller

First Clerk, Mr. Francis Fletcher Board Clerk and Accountant, Mr. Hugh Owen

ADMIRALTY,
WHITEHALL.

Lords Commissioners, Right Hon. Sir J. G. Graham, Bart., M.P.; Vice-Adm. Hyde Parker; Rear Admiral M. Urice F. F. Berkeley; Capt. Hon. R. S. Dundas; Capt. A. Milne; and the Hon. W. F. Cowper

Secretaries, R. Brinsford Osborne, Esq., M.P.; Capt. W. A. B. Hamilton

Private Secretary, Capt. Henry O'Brien

Chief Clerk, John H. Hay, Esq.

Hydrographer, Admiral Sir F. Beaufort, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Assistant, M. Walker, Esq.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT, SOMERSET-HOUSE.

Inspector-General, Sir W. Burnet

Director-General of Works, Col. Greene

Storekeeper, Hon. R. Dundas

Surveyor and Comptroller of Steam De-

partment, Sir B. Walker

Chief Engineer, J. T. Floyd, Esq.

Chief Clerks, J. M. Boddy, J. C. Parkin, W. Leyburn, B. Fosset, Wm. Seamp, Esqs.

Accountant, Sir J. T. Briggs

Deputy Accountant, O. B. Woolsey, Esq.

Victualling, T. T. Grant, Esq.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY,
GREENWICH.

Astronomer Royal, G. B. Airy, Esq., M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., &c.

First Assistant, Rev. R. Main, M.A., F.R.A.S.

ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT.

Transit Circle Superintendent, J. Henry, Esq.

Altitude and Azimuth, E. Dunkin, Esq., F.R.A.S.

MAGNETICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent, James Glaisher, Esq. F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Sec. of B.M.S.

Thomas Downs, Esq.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR SEAMEN,
GREENWICH.

Governor, Vice-Admiral Sir James Alex. Gordon, K.C.B.

Captains, G. Monbray, Thos. Dickenson, T. L. P. Langharne, W. Cuppage.

Commanders, S. R. W. C. C. Dalyell, Bart., E. W. Garrett, Thomas Colby, Henry Parker

Lieutenants, F. Bedford, W. Rivers, J. W. Rouse, B. J. Loveless, J. Dornford, G. M. Monk, J. Polard, W. V. Lee

Chaplains, Rev. John K. Goldney, M.A., Rev. Edward Kitson, M.A.

Medical Inspector of Hospitals, Sir John Liddell, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.

Deputy Medical Inspector of Hospitals, Alexander Nisbet, M.D.

Assisting-Surgeon, James McTernan

Dispenser, J. Whitmarsh.

Assistant-Dispenser, A. Yair.

Assistant Surgeons, V. C. Clarke, M.D., C. M'Shane, J. Whitcher, G. E. Ernest

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioners, the Paymaster-General, Right Hon. First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, G. Tierney, Esq.

R. Admiral Sir H. Hart, Kt., R.C.H., R. Admiral Sir W. O. Pele, Kt.

Secretary, J. W. Nichols, Esq.

ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOLS,
GREENWICH.

Superintendent, Lieut. John W. Ronse.

Chaplain, Rev. George Fisher, M.A., F.R.S., &c.

Master of the Nautical School, John Riddle, F.R.A.S.

Head Master of Upper School, Rev. J. Hill, M.A., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.

Head Master of Lower School, E. Hughes, Esq., F.G.S., F.R.A.S.

BOARD OF ORDNANCE,
86, PAUL-MALL.

Master-General, Lieut.-Gen. Lord Raglan, G.C.B.

Surveyor-General, Lieut.-Col. Hon. J. Manie

Clerk, W. Monsell, Esq., M.P.

Storekeeper, Capt. Sir T. Hastings, R.N.

Secretary to the Master-General, Major Hon. Houston Stewart

Secretary, G. Butler, Esq.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WHITEHALL.

Paymaster-General, Lord Stanley (of Alderley)

Assistant Paymaster-General, W. G. Anderson, Esq.

Chief Clerks, T. Morris, J. Perrior, and H. A. Harrison, Esqs.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE,
HORSE-GUARDS.

General Commanding-in-Chief, Viscount Hardinge

Secretary, Col. Richard Airey

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HORSE-GUARDS.

Adjutant-General, Lt.-Gen. Sir G. Brown, K.C.B., K.H.

Deputy Adjutant-General, Major-Gen. G. A. Wetherall, C.B., K.H.

Assistant-Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Col. William Sullivan

Deputy Ditto, Captain Pack

Superintendent of the Recruiting Dep-

partment, Sir B. Walker

Chief Engineer, J. T. Floyd, Esq.

Chief Clerks, J. M. Boddy, J. C. Parkin, W. Leyburn, B. Fosset, Wm. Seamp, Esqs.

Accountant, Sir J. T. Briggs

Deputy Accountant, O. B. Woolsey, Esq.

Victualling, T. T. Grant, Esq.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY,
GREENWICH.

Law Officers of the Crown.

Attorney-General, Sir Alex. J. E. Cockburn

Solicitor-General, Sir Richard Bethell

ADMIRALTY COURT.

Judge, Rt. Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L.

Queen's Advocate, Sir John Dorney Harding, D.C.L.

Admiralty Advocate, Joseph Phillimore, D.C.L.

Registrar, H. B. Swabey, Esq.

Queen's Proctor, F. H. Dyke, Esq.

Admiralty Proctor, W. Townsend, Esq.

Marshal, Evan Jones, Esq.

Chief Clerk, Mr. R. G. M. Browne

Clerks, Messrs. T. S. Wilkinson, and S. E. Jones

Crier, Mr. E. Goodall

JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S

OFFICE, 35, GREAT GEORGE-ST., WESTMINSTER.

Judge Advocate-General, the Rt. Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers

Deputy, Stephen C. Denison, Esq.

Chief Clerk, Wm. Henry Hughes, Esq.

Second Clerk, Jonathan Scolliek, Esq.

Third Clerk, Wm. Thos. Rogers, Esq.

WAR OFFICE,
WHITEHALL.

Secretary-at-War, Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.

Deputy, B. Hawes, Esq.

Chief Examiner, R. C. Kirby, Esq.

First Clerk, J. Borrow, Esq.

Private Secretary, G. D. Ramay, Esq.

WOODS AND FORESTS,
2, WHITEHALL-PLACE.

Commissioners of Public Works, Sir W. Molsworth, Bart., M.P.

Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, Hon. C. A. Gore and Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy

RANGERS, KEEPERS, &c.

Windsor Great Park, H. R. H. Prince Albert

Hyde Park { The Duke of St. James's Park }

Richmond Park, H. R. H. The Duchess of Gloucester

Greenwich Park, the Earl of Aberdeen

Hampton Court, Lady Bloomfield.

Whittlebury Forest, Duke of Grafton.

Waltham Forest, Earl of Merton.

Wychwood Forest, Lord Churchill.

Dean Forest, Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy

QUEEN'S MINT,
LITTLE TOWER-HILL.

Master Worker, Sir J. Herschel, Bart., F.R.S.

Deputy and Comptroller, W. H. Barton, Esq.

STATE PAPER OFFICE,
12, DUKE-STREET, WESTMINSTER.

Keeper, Right Hon. H. Hobhouse

Deputy, C. Lechmere, Esq.

Chief Clerk, R. Lemon, Esq.

PRIVY SEAL,

28, ABINGDON-STREET, WESTMINSTER.

Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll

Private Secretary, J. F. Campbell, Esq.

Chief Clerk (by patent), William Goodwin, Esq.

COPYHOLD, TITHE, AND EN-

CLOSURE COMMISSION.

7, WHITEHALL-GARDENS.

W. Blamire, Esq., G. Darby, Esq., H. C. Miles, Esq.

REGISTRAR OF DESIGNS OFFICE,
WHITEHALL.

Registrar, Clement Johnson, Esq.

Assistant Registrar, Hon. E. C. Curzon

Chief Clerk, J. Hill Bowen, Esq.

COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRA-

TION COMMISSIONERS.

9 AND 15, PARK-STREET, WESTMINSTER.

T. W. Clinton Murdoch, Esq., Charles Alex. Wood, Esq., Sir Fredk. Rogers, Bart.

Secretary, S. Waleott, Esq.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Chairman, Sir Thomas Fremantle, Bart.

Deputy, the Right Hon. G. R. Dawson.

Commissioners, F. Gorlitzian, Esq., C. C. Smith, Esq., Adm. Saurin, Hon. S. E. Spring Rice, J. P. Dickinson, Esq.

Secretary, W. Maclean, Esq.

Assistant, F. G. Gardner, Esq.

Receiver-General, Sir F. Doyle

Comptroller-General, W. Dickinson, Esq.

Solicitor, F. Hamel, Esq.

Surgeon, J. O. McWilliam, Esq., M.D.

INLAND REVENUE OFFICES,
EXCISE, STAMPS, AND TAXES, SOMERSET

HOUSE.

Chairman, John Wood, Esq.

Deputy, John Thornton, Esq.

Commissioners, C. P. Rushworth, Esq., H. F. Stephenson, Esq., C. J. Herries, Esq., A. Montgomery, Esq., C. Pressly, Esq.

Secretary, Thomas Keozh, Esq.

Assistant Secretaries, Thomas Dobson, Esq. and Thomas Sargent, Esq.

Ass'tant Under Secretary, W. Corbett, Esq.

Solicitor, Joseph Timm, Esq.

Assistant Solicitor, Hugh Tilley, Esq.

Receiver-General, J. Brotherton, Esq.

Comptroller of Legacy Duties, C. Trevor, Esq.

METROPOLIS ROADS.

22, WHITEHALL-PLACE.

Secretary, J. L. Panter, Esq.

Accountant, V. C. Wright, Esq.

General Surveyor, H. Browse, Esq.

Solicitor, J. W. Lyon, Esq.

OFFICE OF METROPOLITAN

BUILDINGS.

6, ADEPHI-TERRACE.

Registrar, A. Symonds, Esq.

Official Referees, W. Hosking, Esq., A. Paynter, Esq., J. Shaw, Esq.

Examiners, P. Hardwicke, Esq., J. Pen-

nethorne, Esq., T. Cubitt, Esq.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,

SOMERSET HOUSE.

Registrar-General, G. Graham, Esq.

Chief Clerk, Thomas Mann, Esq.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent, William Farr, Esq.

RECORD DEPARTMENT.

First Clerk, Edward Edwards, Esq.

Assistant, William Owen, Esq.

CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT.

First Clerk, C. H. Anderson, Esq.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

STAMP AND OTHER GOVERNMENT DUTIES (*Continued.*)

MALE SERVANTS.

For every servant above 18 years of age, annually £1 1 0
Ditto under 18 years of age 0 10 6

DUTIES PAYABLE ON INHABITED HOUSES OF THE ANNUAL VALUE OF £20, OR UPWARDS.

The duty is 6d. in the pound in respect of dwelling-houses occupied by any person in trade who shall expose to sale and sell any goods in any shop or warehouse, being part of the same dwelling-house, and in front and on the ground or basement story thereof; or by a person licensed to sell therein, by retail, beer, &c.; or as a farm-house by a tenant, or farm servant, and *bond fide* used for the purpose of husbandry only.—The duty is 9d. in the pound for dwelling-houses not occupied and used for any of the purposes described in the preceding.

DOGS.

£ s. d.

For every dog of whatever description or denomination 0 12 0
Provided always, that no person shall be chargeable with duty to any greater amount than £39 12s. for any number of hounds, or £9 for any number of greyhounds, kept by him in any year.

EXEMPTIONS.—Any person in respect of any dog *bond fide* and wholly kept and used in the care of sheep or cattle, or in driving or removing the same; provided no such dog shall be a greyhound, hound, pointer, setting dog, spaniel, lurcher, or terrier.

HORSES LET TO HIRE.

(Omnibuses and Cabs excepted.)

Where the person taking out the license shall keep at one and the same time to let for hire one horse or one carriage only	£ s. d.
Where such person shall keep any greater number of horses or carriages, not exceeding two horses or two carriages	7 10 0
Not exceeding four horses or three carriages	12 10 0
Not exceeding eight horses or six carriages	20 0 0
Not exceeding twelve horses or nine carriages	30 0 0
Not exceeding sixteen horses or twelve carriages	40 0 0
Not exceeding twenty horses or fifteen carriages	50 0 0
Exceeding fifteen carriages	60 0 0
Exceeding twenty horses, then for every additional number of ten horses, and for any additional number less than ten over and above twenty, the further additional duty of	70 0 0
10 0 0	

DUTIES ON HORSES AND MULES.

£ s. d.

For every horse kept or used for racing	3 17 0
For every other horse, and for every mule, exceeding respectively the height of thirteen hands of four inches to each hand, kept for the purpose of riding, or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty ..	1 1 0
For every horse or mule exceeding the height of thirteen hands, kept for any other purpose	0 10 6
For every pony or mule not exceeding the height of thirteen hands, kept for the purpose of riding, or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty	0 10 6
And for every pony or mule kept for any other purpose	0 5 3
EXEMPTIONS. —Any horses or mules kept solely for the purposes of trade or husbandry.	

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES.

£ s. d.

For every carriage with four wheels, where drawn by two or more horses or mules	3 10 0
Where drawn by one horse or mule only	2 0 0
For every carriage with four wheels, each being of less diameter than thirty inches, where drawn by two or more ponies or mules, neither of them exceeding thirteen hands in height	1 15 0
Where drawn by one such pony or mule only	1 0 0
For every carriage with less than four wheels, where drawn by two or more horses or mules	2 0 0
Where drawn by one horse or mule only	0 15 0
Where drawn by one pony or mule only not exceeding thirteen hands in height	0 10 0
Carriages kept and used solely for the purpose of being let for hire, one half of the above-mentioned duties respectively.	
For any carriage with four wheels used by any common carrier	2 6 8
And where the same shall have less than four wheels	1 6 8
EXEMPTIONS. —Any wagon, van, cart, or other carriage, to be used solely in the course of trade or husbandry.	

HACKNEY CARRIAGES.—(CABS).

FARES BY DISTANCE.—Carriages drawn by one horse—For any distance within and not exceeding one mile, 6d.; for any distance exceeding one mile, 6d. for every mile, and for any part of a mile over and above any number of miles, completed within a circumference of four miles from Charing Cross. 1s. per mile for every mile or part of a mile beyond the four mile circumference, when discharged beyond that circumference.

FARE BY TIME.—2s. for any time not exceeding one hour; 6d. for every fifteen minutes over the hour.

For every hackney carriage drawn by two horses one-third above the rates and fares hereinbefore mentioned.

The fares to be paid according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, to be expressed at the commencement of the hiring; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance.

No driver shall be compellable to hire his carriage for a fare to be paid according to time between eight o'clock in the evening and six in the morning.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney carriage, 6d. is to be paid for each person above two for the whole hiring, in addition to the above fares. Two children under ten years of age to be counted as one adult person.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney carriage with more luggage than can be carried inside the carriage, a further sum of 2s. for every package carried outside the said carriage is to be paid by the hirer in addition to the above fares.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

When chargeable to carriage duty at £3 10s. (annually)	£2 12 9
When not so chargeable	0 13 2

DRAFT OR ORDER.

Draft or Order for the payment of any sum of money to the bearer, or to order, on demand, one penny.

EXEMPTIONS.—All cheques, drafts, or orders for the payment of money to the bearer on demand, drawn upon any banker, and issued within 15 miles of the bank upon which they are drawn. All letters of credit to persons abroad, authorising drafts on the United Kingdom.

POLICIES OF INSURANCE.

Policy of Insurance upon Lives:—Where the sum insured shall not exceed £500, then for every £50, and any fractional part of £50—6d.; and where it shall exceed £500, and shall not exceed £1000, then for every £100, and any fractional part of £100—1s.; and where it shall exceed £1000, then for every £1000, and any fractional part of £1000—10s.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Not exceeding £50 1s. 3d.	Exceed. £150 and not exc. £200	5s 0d.
Exceed. £50 and not exceed. 100 2 6	" 200 "	250 6 3
" 100 " 150 3 9	" 250 "	300 7 6

And where the same shall exceed £300, then for every £100, and also or any fractional part of £100, 2s. 6d.

And where any such bond or mortgage shall contain 2160 words or upwards, and for every entire quantity of 1080 words contained therein over and above the first 1080 words there shall be charged the further progressive duty following: viz. where such bond or mortgage shall be chargeable with any *ad valorem* stamp duty, not exceeding 10s., a further progressive duty equal to the amount of such *ad valorem* duty or duties. And in every other case, a further progressive duty of 10s.

LICENSES.

	£ s. d.	£ s.
For Marriage, if special	5 0	Stage Carriage License, for every carriage
Ditto, if not special	0 10	Hackney Carriage License, for every carriage, yearly duty
For Bankers	30 0	Ditto weekly duty, including limits of the two-penny post
For Pawnbrokers, within the limits of the two-penny post	15 0	Ditto daily, Sunday
Ditto, Elsewhere	7 10	Ditto, ditto, excepting Sunday
For Appraisers	2 0	Selling Beer, to be drunk on the foot
For Hawkers and Pedlars, on foot	4 0	Premises
Ditto, with one horse, ass, or mule, not to be drunk on the mule	8 0	Ditto, not to be drunk on the mule
		1 1

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.—STAMP DUTIES ON.

On petition for grant of letters-patent	£ 5 0 0
On certificate of record of notice to proceed	5 0 0
On warrant of law officer for letters patent	5 0 0
On the sealing of letters-patent	5 0 0
On specification	5 0 0
On the letters-patent, or a duplicate thereof, before the expiration of the third year	50 0 0
On the letters-patent, or a duplicate thereof, before the expiration of the seventh year	100 0 0
On certificate of record of notice of objections	2 0 0
On certificates of every search and inspection	0 1 0
On certificate of entry of assignment or licence	0 5 0
On application for disclaimer	5 0 0
On caveat against disclaimer	2 0 0
On office copies of documents, for every ninety words	0 0 2

PROPERTY AND INCOME-TAX.

YEARLY INCOMES OF £150 AND UPWARDS:—

For every twenty shillings of the annual value or amount, during the term of two years from the 5th of April, 1853, the yearly duty of 0 0 7

And for two years from the 5th of April, 1855, the yearly duty of 0 0 6

And for three years from the 5th of April, 1857, the yearly duty of 0 0 5

YEARLY INCOMES OF £100 AND UNDER £150:—

For every twenty shillings of the annual value or amount, during the term of seven years from the 5th of April, 1853, the yearly duty of 0 0 5

And for the occupation of lands, tenements, or hereditaments (other than a dwelling-house occupied distinct from a farm of lands), for every twenty shillings of the annual value, during the first-mentioned term of two years, the yearly duty of 3d. in England, and 2d. in Scotland and Ireland; and during the said further term of two years, the yearly duty of 3d. in England, and 2d. in Scotland and Ireland; and during the said further term of three years, the yearly duty of 2d. in England, and 1d. in Scotland and Ireland. The Property and Income-tax then to cease.

SUCCESSION-DUTY.

The Succession Duty Act grants the following duties to her Majesty, and they are to be considered as stamp duties:—Where the succession shall be the lineal issue or lineal ancestor of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of £1 per centum upon such value; where the succession shall be a brother or sister, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of £3 per centum upon such value; where the succession shall be a brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of £5 per centum upon such value; where the succession shall be a brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of £6 per centum upon such value; and where the succession shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity to the predecessor than is described, or shall be described, or shall be a stranger in blood to him, a duty at the rate of £10 per centum upon such value. There is an interpretation clause of the terms, &c., used in the act. The term "personal property" is not to include leaseholds, but shall include money; and the term "property" is to include real and personal property, real estates, and all other property.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

NEW AND IMPORTANT EDUCATIONAL WORKS. ILLUSTRATED.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, exhibiting the Origin, Orthography, Pronunciation, and Definition of Words; comprising also, a Synopsis of Words variously Pronounced by different Orthoepists; and Walker's Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names. Third Edition, Revised and enlarged. By C. A. GOODRICH, Professor in Yale College. With the Addition of a Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names, and their Pronunciation. The New Words that have been added amount to several thousands, and the Dictionary now contains 27,000 words more than "Todd's Edition of Johnson." The Work is handsomely printed upon a fine paper, in clear, readable type, in double columns. Royal 8vo, extra cloth, 1,265 pages, 16s.; strongly bound in Russia, marbled edges £1 4s.; ditto, ditto, half-Russia, marbled edges, £1; ditto, ditto, calf-gilt, ditto, £1; ditto, ditto, half-calf, ditto, 18s.

TESTIMONIALS.

"We can have no hesitation in giving it as our decided opinion that this is the most elaborate and successful undertaking of the kind which has ever appeared."—*Times*.

"The present edition is in a handsome portable form—imperial octavo; it is clearly and correctly printed, and it is sold at a price proportioned rather to the wants of the public than to its intrinsic cost—so cheap is it compared with other similar publications."—*Observer*.

"A mine of philological wealth."—*Wm. Russell, Esq.*

"Best Dictionary of the English Language."—*Morning Chronicle*.

"A noble monument of erudition."—*Literary Gazette*.

"Most complete, accurate, and reliable Dictionary of the Language."—*Thirty Members United States Senate*.

"It is acknowledged, both in this country and in America, to be the most copious and most excellent at present in circulation."—*Editor of the London Imperial Dictionary*, 1849.

"We rejoice that it bids fair to become the standard Dictionary to be used by the numerous millions of people who are to inhabit the United States."—Signed by 104 Members of Congress.

"Washington, Jan. 31, 1850.—I possess many Dictionaries, and of most of the learned and cultivated languages, ancient and modern; but I never feel that I am entirely armed and equipped, in this respect, without Dr. Webster at command."—*Daniel Webster*.

"This third edition of Webster's unrivaled work gives us an opportunity of recording our judgment in its favour, and in harmony with authorities who have described it as the standard of our language. Dr. Johnson places the writer of dictionaries among the unhappy mortals who are exposed to censure without the hope of praise, one whom mankind have considered not as the pupil but as the slave of science, the prisoner of literature, and its humble drudge whose toils are not cheered by a smile from learning and genius as they press forward to conquest and glory. If this be the rule, Dr. Webster is the exception. There is, we suppose, no scholar or writer in this country who does not give the greatest honour to the man whose lengthened labours, aided by his very able associates, have compiled this vast treasure of learning. Great indeed was the work of Dr. Johnson, but it has necessarily ceased to be a dictionary of a language which has been growing and enriching itself ever since he laid down his pen, and of which period we have the benefit in the 27,000 words more than are contained in Todd's Johnson. The book is essential to every one who wishes to know the words that are now in our tongue, their definition given with severe simplicity and beauty, their correct pronunciation, and their classification in synomyes."—*Leeds Times*.

One hundred and Eightieth thousand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON SPELLING BOOK. Illustrated by upwards of One Hundred and Seventy beautiful Woodcuts of Objects and Scenes described; forming by far the most alluring Introduction to Learning ever published. 144 pages, cloth, 1s.; with coloured Plates, 2s.

Forty-first thousand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON READING-BOOK; containing a Series of Lessons on the most Amusing and Instructive Subjects. Selected with great care from the best English Authors in Prose and Verse. The whole beautifully Illustrated with above Two Hundred and Fifty Engravings. Cloth, 2s.

Thirty-first thousand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON INSTRUCTOR; being a Companion to the Reading-Book. Consisting of Extracts from English Classical Authors, from the earliest periods of English Literature to the present day. With One Hundred and Twenty Fine Engravings. Cloth, 2s.

"The Illustrated Spelling Book—aptly described as forming by far the most alluring introduction to learning ever published—made its first appearance in 1848, and was followed by the Illustrated Reading Book, which in its turn was succeeded by the Illustrated London Instructor. These three publications, eminently attractive and deservedly popular, embrace the rudiments of a useful and even liberal education, as far as English literature is concerned."—*Weekly Times*.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON GEOGRAPHY. By JOSEPH GUY, Jun., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford. Demy 8vo, with about One Hundred Engravings, &c. The Drawings are made with great care from truthful sources. Nine Maps have been engraved by a patent process expressly for this work, and are corrected to the present period. Cloth, 2s.; coloured plates, 3s. *Second Edition*.

"The present volume is beautifully 'got up,' and, being carefully compiled, presents a complete epitome of geographical knowledge."—*Tait's Magazine*.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS has produced no such elementary works as those of INGRAM, COOKE, and CO.—no such spelling-books, reading-books, drawing-books, and treatises on Geography, Optics, and Astronomy."—*Morning Advertiser*, September 28th, 1853.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ASTRONOMY, for the use of Schools and Students. By J. R. HIND, F.R.S. (of Mr. Bishop's Observatory, Regent's Park), with numerous Illustrative Drawings and Diagrams. Demy 8vo, cloth, 2s.

"Mr. Hind has certainly managed to simplify his sublime subject, and give a great amount of information in a few words."—*Art Journal*.

"Mr. J. R. Hind is so well known in connection with planetary researches that his appearance in an educational library is as surprising as it is gratifying."—*Sherborne and Dorchester Journal*.

THE ELEMENTS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY (double volume). By JABEZ HOGG, Esq., M.R.C.S. Demy 8vo, cloth, 4s.

"This *multum in parvo* is illustrated by upwards of 300 woodcuts! thus pouring in knowledge by means of form and construction, as well as by the old-fashioned teaching."—*Art Journal*.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ARCHITECTURAL, ENGINEERING, and MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. By R. S. BURN. With numerous engravings. Demy 8vo, cloth, 2s.

"This Book should be given to every youth, for amusement as well as for instruction."—*Taunton Journal*.

ELECTRIC SCIENCE: its HISTORY, PHENOMENA, and APPLICATIONS. By F. BAKEWELL, Esq., Author of "Evidences of Christianity," &c. Copiously Illustrated. Demy 8vo, cloth, 2s.

"So much attention is drawn to this subject, its powers, though coeval with the creation, have been only so recently applied to facilitate communication, and we look to it so confidently for further assistance, that there is no compendium of recent date of such value to ourselves or to our children; the explanations are singularly clear, even to the non-scientific, and the volume, dealing as it does in miracles of facts, possesses all the interest of a novel."—*Art Journal*.

JOHN BARNETT'S NEW EDITION of WADE'S HANDBOOK to the PIANOFORTE; comprising an Easy Rudimental Introduction to the Study of that instrument, and Music in general. Demy 4to, neatly bound in cloth, with Engravings and Diagrams. Price 6s.

"As a manual, the book before us is decidedly commendable, and we have great pleasure in proffering it to the attention of the pupil and student, who will find in it much matter worthy their most careful and serious perusal."—*Musical World*.

THE ILLUSTRATED NEW TESTAMENT (Authorised Version); with upwards of One Hundred and Twenty Engravings, beautifully bound in cloth, embossed and gilt sides, gilt edges. The Illustrations are from Drawings executed by eminent Artists expressly for this Edition, with Notes Historical, Explanatory, and Descriptive, and embossed with a Novel PANORAMIC PICTURE OF THE HOLY LAND, and a VIEW of LOWER EGYPT. 4to, cloth gilt, 5s.

THE FIRST SIX BOOKS of EUCLID, with Numerous Exercises. Printed on a New Plan, with accurately executed Diagrams. Demy 8vo, cloth, 2s.

The present work, embracing the First Six Books of the *Elements of Euclid*, or, in other words, the foundation of Plane Geometry, is intended as a companion volume to that issued with it on Practical Geometry; the one embracing the theory, the other the application.

The text adopted is that of the distinguished mathematician, DR. SIMSON. In very few instances has any change been made, and that only when it seemed to be positively necessary. Several attempts have been made, by altering the text and the arrangement, to reduce the demonstrations of Euclid to what may be considered a more popular form, but these have been attended with little success; and a text like that of Simson, clear, direct, and unencumbered, like absolute truth itself, will always be adopted by scholars and students.

This volume will be followed by other works carrying the subject forward. A number of Exercises on each book have been given, the solutions of which will be published separately.

THE ILLUSTRATED PRACTICAL GEOMETRY. Edited by ROBERT SCOTT BURN, Editor of "The Illustrated London Drawing-Book." Demy 8vo, cloth, 2s. (Second Edition).

FIRST LESSONS in ARITHMETIC, on a New Plan. By HUGO REID, late Principal of the People's College, Nottingham, and Author of Numerous Educational Works. Demy 8vo, cloth, 2s.

"The book is capitally adapted for the use of schools and for private tuition; and is remarkable for the beauty of its typography."—*Derby Mercury*.

MECHANICS and MECHANISM. By ROBERT SCOTT BURN. With about 250 Illustrations. Demy 8vo, cloth, 2s.

"One of the best-considered and most judiciously illustrated elementary treatises on mechanics and mechanism which we have met with. The illustrations, diagrams, and explanations are skilfully introduced, and happily apposite—numerous and beautifully executed. As a handbook for the instruction of youth, it would be difficult to surpass it."—*Derby Mercury*.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON DRAWING-BOOK. Comprising a Complete Introduction to Drawing and Perspective; with Instructions for Etching on Copper or Steel, &c. &c. Illustrated with above Three Hundred Subjects for Study in every branch of Art. By ROBERT SCOTT BURN. Demy 8vo, cloth, 2s. *Second Edition*.

"Here is a work which has long been a desideratum with the English public. It is the completest thing of the kind which has ever appeared."—*Tait's Magazine*.

"This is a very capital instruction-book, embodying a complete course of lessons in drawing, from the first elements of outline-sketching up to the more elaborate rules of the art."—*Bristol Mercury*.

SCHOOL MAPS.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE HOLY LAND; Exhibiting the Places and Cities mentioned in the Old and New Testament. Fine Steel Engraving, 2 ft. by 8 in. On plate paper, mounted, 2s. 6d.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF LOWER EGYPT, ARABIA PETRAEA, EDOM, and PALESTINE, including the Head of the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez. Showing the Route of the Israelites from Egypt to the Land of Canaan; also, the Modern Route from Alexandria to Suez. Fine Steel Engraving, 2 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. On plate paper, mounted, 2s. 6d.

In Preparation:—**THE STEAM ENGINE;** its History, Construction, and Applications. By R. S. BURN. 190 Engravings, 2s. **GEOLGY.** By F. BAKEWELL. **ALGEBRA.** By JOHN YEATS and T. AINSWORTH. **THE MICROSCOPE.** By JABEZ HOGG, M.R.C.S. Works on CHEMISTRY, BOTANY, &c. &c., together with an ELEMENTARY ENGLISH GRAMMAR, are in preparation. Notice will be given of their publication.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1854.

BOOKS PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY,

MILFORD HOUSE, STRAND.

(Crown 8vo, cloth, price 2s. 6d. per Volume.)

THE ORBS OF HEAVEN; or, the Planetary and Stellar Worlds. A popular Exposition of the great Discoveries and Theories of modern Astronomy. Illustrated with Nebulae, Portraits, Views, Diagrams, &c. *Fourth Edition.*

MEMOIRS OF EXTRAORDINARY POPULAR DELUSIONS. 2 vols. By CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D. Illustrated with One Hundred and Twenty Engravings from scarce Prints and other Authentic Sources. *Second Edition.*

"These volumes will captivate the attention of readers who, according to their various tempers, feel either inclined to laugh at or sigh over the follies of mankind." — *Times.*

NARRATIVE OF A RESIDENCE AT THE CAPITAL OF THE KINGDOM OF SIAM. With a Description of the Manners and Customs of the Modern Siamese. By FREDERICK ARTHUR NEALE, formerly in the Siamese Service, Author of "Eight Years in Syria," &c.

THE ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF SCOTTISH SONGS, from the Sixteenth to the Nineteenth Century. With numerous Illustrations.

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT. By THOMAS MILLER, Author of the "History of the Anglo-Saxons," &c. &c.

MADAME PFEIFFER'S VISIT TO ICELAND AND THE SCANDINAVIAN NORTH. Companion Volume to "A Woman's Journey Round the World." *Second Edition.*

THE ISRAEL OF THE ALPS. A History of the Persecutions of the Waldenses. By the Rev. Dr. ALEXIS MUSTON. *Second Edition.*

MADAME PFEIFFER'S VISIT TO THE HOLY LAND, EGYPT, AND ITALY. Uniform with "A Woman's Journey Round the World," and "Visit to Iceland." With Tinted Engravings. *Second Edition.*

A NARRATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPLORING EXPEDITION. 2 vols. With numerous Drawings made from the Sketches of the Artist who accompanied the Expedition, illustrative of the Manners, Customs, and Personal Appearance of the Inhabitants, and Views of the Scenery of the Countries Visited.

THE ILIAD OF HOMER. Translated into English Verse by ALEXANDER POPE. A New Edition, with Notes, Illustrations, and Introduction, by the Rev. THEODORE ALOIS BUCKLEY, M.A., Chaplain of Christ Church, Oxford. Two Volumes.

. This Edition of Homer's Iliad contains the Classical Compositions of FLAXMAN, beautifully drawn by T. D. SCOTT, Esq., and engraved in the most careful manner by J. L. WILLIAMS, Esq.

THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER. With FLAXMAN's Illustrations, &c. One Volume. Edited by the Rev. THEODORE ALOIS BUCKLEY.

THE COMPLETE ANGLER OF IZAAK WALTON AND CHARLES COTTON. New Edition, superbly illustrated with Fifty Engravings of Fishes, Fishing Tackle, Flies, and Portraits and Landscapes. Edited by EPHEMERA of "Bell's Life in London."

. This Edition of the Complete Angler contains 100 pages of Notes, both explanatory of the Text and adapting to modern experience and practice its obsolete instructions.

EXTRAORDINARY MEN; THEIR BOYHOOD AND EARLY LIFE. Illustrated with Fifty Engravings of Portraits, Birth-places, Incidents, &c. &c. **THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS FROM THIS WORLD TO THAT WHICH IS TO COME.** By JOHN BUNYAN. A New Edition, with a memoir by J. M. HARE. The Allegory illustrated with Thirty Outline Drawings by CLAYTON, and the Biographical Sketch with interesting relics and recollections of the Author, by J. L. WILLIAMS.

. To ensure the completeness of the present Edition it has been carefully reprinted *verbatim*, without abridgment or interpolation from the genuine old editions of JOHN BUNYAN.

TRAVELS IN SPAIN. From the French of THEOPHILE GAUTIER. Illustrated with numerous Authentic Drawings by MACQUOID, of Spanish Architecture, Scenery, and Costume.

THE LIFE OF ALEXANDER POPE, with Extracts from his Correspondence. By R. CARRUTHERS, Esq., of Inverness. Illustrated with Portraits of distinguished Contemporaries of Pope, Scenes connected with the Poet's Life and works, and Incidents from his career.

. Great pains have been taken to render this Edition accurate and complete. Several important mistakes of previous biographers and editors of Pope have been rectified, and new information added. The Poetical Works of ALEXANDER POPE, in three volumes, uniform with "The Life," will shortly be completed. Edited by R. CARRUTHERS.

THE LIFE PUBLIC AND DOMESTIC, OF THE RIGHT HON. EDMUND BURKE. By PETER BURKE, Esq., of the Inner Temple and the Northern Circuit. Profusely illustrated with Portraits, Scenes of Events, and Landscape Views, relating to the great Orator and the other noted persons of his time and career. In morocco, extra gilt edges, 7s. 6d.; bound in morocco, in antique style, with bevelled edges, 10s. 6d.; calf gilt, marbled edges, 7s. 6d.

WHITE'S NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF SELBORNE, with Observations on various parts of Nature, and the Naturalist's Calendar. A new Edition, edited, with notes, by Sir WILLIAM JARDINE, Bart., F.R.S.E., F.L.S., &c. Completely illustrated with about Twenty Engravings, comprising subjects from Natural History, View of Selborne, its vicinity and antiquities, sketched from Nature expressly for this Edition.

NEW BOOKS FOR THE

Magnificent Edition of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN; OR, LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY. By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. Now ready, in a handsome form (demy 8vo), printed on the best paper by MESSRS. BRADBURY and EVANS, elegantly bound in cloth gilt, illustrated with One Hundred and Twelve Drawings by GEORGE THOMAS. Engraved by W. L. THOMAS, and Fifty Ornamental Initial Letters and Tailpieces by T. R. MACQUOID. Price 12s., gilt edges, forming a most superb gift book.

. Every effort has been made to render this edition the best that has yet appeared, with respect alike to typography, binding, and artistic illustration. The Drawings are, however, its chief feature. A protracted residence in the United States of America has afforded Mr. GEORGE THOMAS peculiar opportunities of making himself familiar with the physiognomy of the Negro race, and the characteristics of Life in the Southern States; thus his Sketches are of a character entirely different to any that have appeared in the earlier editions of Mrs. STOWE's world-renowned Tale.

THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, the German Reformer, in Fifty Pictures — to which is added a Sketch of the Rise and Progress of the Reformation in Germany. Super-royal 8vo, beautifully illustrated with Fifty Plates in the highest style of German Art, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt.

THE COINAGE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, from the earliest Period to the Present Time, with a Chapter on the proposed system of Decimal Coinage. By H. NOEL HUMPHREYS, (Author of "The Origin and Progress of the Art of Writing," &c.) completely illustrated by fac-similes of the British and Colonial Coins, represented by a Chromolithographic process in their respective metals, Gold, Silver, and Copper. 4to, elegantly bound in cloth extra, gilt edges, £1 1s.; or bound in imitation of the ancient carved book covers, £1 5s.

THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE ART OF WRITING. Being a Complete History of the Art in all the stages of its development, from the simple pictorial writing of the early Chinese and Mexicans, and the cuneiform inscription of the Assyrians, to the different styles of European MSS. from the 6th to the 16th century, and the progress of ordinary writing from the invention of printing to the present time. By H. NOEL HUMPHREYS (Author of the "Illuminated Book of the Middle Ages," "The Art of Missal Painting," "Ancient Coins and Medals," &c. &c.) Illustrated by numerous coloured Plates, executed in a highly-wrought style of Chronolithography, from examples of the painted writing of the Egyptians and Mexicans, and from beautiful specimens of the illuminated writings of the Mediæval and more recent periods of Modern History, including fac-similes from the Magna Charta, Domesday Book, &c., followed by a series of fac-similes from private letters, works in MS., signatures, &c. &c., and a great variety of Autographs chronologically arranged. 4to, handsomely bound in cloth, £1 1s. The same, handsomely bound in antique style, £1 5s.

New Edition, with upwards of Fifty Illustrations, by JOHN GILBERT, engraved in the first style of art by DALZIEL BROTHERS.

THE SALAMANDRINE; or, Love and Immortality. By CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D., Author of "Egeria," "Legends of the Isles," &c. &c.

A HOLIDAY BOOK FOR CHRISTMAS and the NEW YEAR. Amusement for Winter Evenings, containing Fairy Legends and Tales, Christmas Carols, and Music, Poetry, Pictures of Christmas Sports, Manners and

CHRISTMAS SEASON.

Customs, &c. &c., specially adapted to the Season. Profusely and superbly illustrated, in elegant binding. This splendid book contains above 250 Engravings of the highest order; it will prove at all times a delightful table Book for the Drawing-Room. The Volume is the size of the *Illustrated London News*, printed on a fine thick paper, made expressly for it. It contains instruction and amusement for all ages. But few copies remain, and it will not be reprinted. Folio, in cloth, or in emblematical binding, £1 1s.

THE PARABLES OF FRIEDRICH ADOLPH KRUMMacher, translated from the Eighth German Edition, (the last revised by the Author). Embellished with Forty beautiful drawings by J. R. CLAYTON, Esq., engraved by Dalziel Brothers. Small 4to, beautifully printed on the finest paper, and tastefully bound in cloth, gilt edges, 6s.

These Parables, by the Author of "Elijah the Tislibite," must be welcome to all readers, inculcating, as they do, in an alluring form, the deepest truths of Christianity. As a book for Sabbath Reading, it is highly commended, and is in universal use throughout Germany.

HANDSOME SERIES OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS, ONE SHILLING EACH.

Flowers from the Garden of Knowledge.

VOLUME I.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S ALPHABET BOOK, being Pictures and Verses illustrative of the Letters of the Alphabet. Small 4to, elegantly bound in illuminated boards, 1s.

VOLUME II.

THE DAYS, MONTHS, and SEASONS of the YEAR, elegantly bound in illuminated boards, 1s.

VOLUME III.

THE CHILD'S BOOK OF OBJECTS, with Four Hundred Cuts of Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Indoor and Outdoor Objects, &c. &c., 1s.

. This handsome Series of Juvenile Books will be further extended.

Christmas Tale, Price, 2s. 6d.

THE PATHWAY OF THE FAWN, By Mrs. T. K. HERVEY. Illustrated with Chapter Initials and Twelve highly-finished Engravings on Wood, printed in two tints, and elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges.

Books in extra Bindings for Christmas & New Year's Gifts.

THE NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY.

2s. 6d. Each Volume.

The whole of this delightful and Instructive Series of Works, containing some thousands of Engravings, may now be had elegantly bound, at per volume: in cloth, extra gilt edges, 3s. 6d.; in morocco, extra gilt edges, 7s. 6d.; bound in morocco, in antique style, with bevelled edges, 10s. 6d.; calf gilt, marbled edges, 7s. 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON LIBRARY.

Demy 8vo, Cloth, 6s. per Volume.

This Series may also be had in superior Bindings: in calf gilt, marble edges, per vol., 10s. 6d.; morocco, extra gilt edges, 12s.; bound in morocco beautifully gilt in the antique style, with bevelled edges, 15s.